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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

**F**IRST, in point of importance, we place the "*Observations on the Historical Work of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, by the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE, with a Narrative of the Events which occurred in the Enterprise of the Earl of Argyle in 1605,*" by Sir PATRICK HUME.

The admirers of Mr. Fox's work will here find a temperate and well-written examination of a few points of history, on which that eminent statesman appears to have formed his deductions on insufficient grounds.

Sir Patrick Hume's narrative adds to the many valuable detached documents which we possess in illustration of our national history. It throws considerable light on the expedition to which Mr. Fox has attached so much importance, and to which he devoted so large a portion of his book. The simplicity with which it is written, its moderation, and its agreement with the acknowledged virtues, as well as weaknesses of the principal persons whose actions it relates, bear internal evidence of its truth.

Sir Patrick Hume appears in some measure to have anticipated the obloquy which is so apt to fasten upon men concerned in unfortunate enterprises.

Here also we have to notice "*The History of the Revolutions of Portugal; by the ABBE VERTOT: continued to the present time, with Historical and Critical Notes, a Chronological Table of the Kings of Portugal, and a Description of Brazil,*" by LOUIS DE BOISGELIN, Chevalier de Malthe; whose history of Malta has already been favourably received by the public.

Nor must we forget the first volume of "*British Family Antiquity; illustrative of the Origin and Progress of the Rank, Honours, and Personal Merit of the Nobility of the United Kingdom. Accompanied with an elegant set of Chronological Charts:*" by WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, Esq. The titles, arms, and lineal descent of the persons mentioned, are given in a small type: followed, in a larger type, MONTHLY MAG. No. 194.

by the traits of character and anecdotes of such persons as have heretofore rendered the families remarkable.

THEOLOGY, &c.

A more modest or cautious work on "*Prophecy,*" than that by Mr. HIGAN, has rarely met our view. His *Thoughts* are more immediately connected with the present times, and he has endeavoured to support them by history.

We have also to notice in this part of our Retrospect, "*Novum Testamentum Græcè. Lectiones variantes, Griesbachii judicio us quas Textus receptus exhibit, anteponendas vel equiparandas, adhibet,* JOSEPHUS WHITE, S. T. P. *Ædis Christi Canonicus, Linguarum Heb. et Arab. in Acad. Oxon. Professor:*" in 2 vols. crown 8vo. It offers a ready and intelligible view of such readings as in Griesbach's opinion ought either certainly or conjecturally to be removed from the received copies of the text: of various readings: and of certain small additions obtained from different manuscripts. Of Griesbach's merits as a critic, nothing need be said here. Dr. White's edition of the New Testament is not only intrinsically valuable, but beautifully printed.

The praise of usefulness must also be given to the writer of "*A serious Admonition to a professed Christian, who has violated his Marriage Vow by living in Adultery.*" His quotations from scripture are extremely apt.

Nor must we omit "*Two Letters to a Barrister, containing Strictures on his Work in three parts, entitled, Hints to the Public and the Legislature, on the Nature and Effect of Evangelical Preaching;*" by a LOOKER-ON.

Among the SERMONS, those on the subject of the Jubilee may fairly claim a primary notice.

Dr. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN's will be found highly deserving of attention.

Mr. BELSHAM's Sermon at the Unitarian Chapel, in Essex-street, enters into an account of the nature and history of Jubilees from the earliest periods: is neatly written, and instructive.

Mr. HEWLETT's Sermon descants more particularly on the private virtues of our venerable Sovereign.

Five Sermons by Mr. BINCH, before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, upon different occasions, have been printed for private circulation only. They are animated, and deserve certainly to be known in a more extended circle than that of the audience to whom they were addressed.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

In this department of our retrospect we have but two works to notice of primary importance: and one of them we shall reserve for a more ample review in another Supplement.

"*The Life of Lord Nelson*," by the Rev. J. S. CLARKE and JOHN M'ARTHUR, Esq. is certainly a splendid book: and has its attractions not only for general readers, but for the lovers of embellishment. For the present we shall only say, that the collection which it exhibits of Lord Nelson's letters is invaluable: but we could have wished to have seen the thread of his history less frequently interrupted.

To do justice to Mr. HAYLEY's *Life of Romney*, in an abridged analysis, here, would be impossible. They who recollect the life and letters of Cowper, may form an adequate idea of what the present work is likely to afford them.

George Romney it appears was born at Dalton, near Furness, in Lancashire, in 1734. Accident seems to have given the bias to his character as an artist so early as the age of twelve; when he delineated the features of a stranger at church with an accuracy which astonished all his friends. In his fifteenth year he was introduced to, or rather patronized by a Mr. Williamson, who, to a fondness for general science, added a ridiculous attachment to alchemy; and whose moral, as well as his intellectual character, appears to have been unfortunately a favourite with Romney. Romney received lessons in his art, and grew gradually to esteem the man.

A cabinet-maker, with whom Romney was afterwards placed at Lancaster, suggested the idea to his father of making him a painter: when he became the scholar of another eccentric character. He assisted this master in an elopement; caught a fever by his exertions; and precipitately married a young woman, who had attended him in his illness, Oct. 14, 1756.

Mr. Williamson had discarded his

wife, because her unlucky importunity had occasioned an alchemical experiment not only to fail, but to blow up his furnace. The example was fresh in Romney's mind, and he deserted his wife, because he thought a partner and two children were likely to inconvenience the exertions of an artist who felt ambitious of nothing but standing high in his profession.

Having given his wife seventy, out of a hundred pounds which he had gained by his exertions, he quitted her for the metropolis; and never saw her again till a year or two before his death.

In 1762 he arrived in London, where he became acquainted with Mr. Daniel Braithwaite of the Post-office; to whose friendly directions he was considerably indebted for success in portrait painting. In 1763 he gained a prize at the Society of Arts. In 1764 he visited the continent for a few weeks only; and in 1765, obtained a second prize from the Society of Arts. From the early part of 1773 to the summer of 1775, he studied chiefly at Rome: and the year after his return, acquired the friendship of Mr. Hayley.

He had now taken a house in Cavendish-square; but even at this time he shewed symptoms of that excessive sensibility which finally terminated in mental derangement. He laboured daily under the fearful apprehension of not finding business sufficient to support him.

From this period Mr. Hayley writes from personal knowledge of the man, and his narrative becomes proportionately more interesting. It is so diversified with the effusions of friendship, anecdotes of the artist, and annals of his art, that instead of giving any thing like an abridgement, we can only recommend the perusal of the whole to our readers.

Romney was now in the full tide of his success; and is said in one year, 1785, to have cleared no less than 3635*l*.

Among the friends whom genius appears to have attached to him, was Lord Thurlow.

The subsequent particulars of Romney's professional history, it may perhaps be unnecessary to allude to here.

In 1798 he shewed symptoms of decay in his powers as an artist. In 1799 he retired to Kendal, where he found his wife still exemplarily attentive: and died Nov. 15th, 1802.

The volume is accompanied by no less than twelve engravings, neatly executed.

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

First in this department we place *The Voyage of Nearchus and the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea*, translated from the Greek, by WILLIAM VINCENT, D. D. Dean of Westminster.

Having concluded his Commentary on Ancient Commerce, relinquished his pursuits connected with the subject, and, in fact, "promised to intrude no more upon the indulgence of the public," the Dean of Westminster was persuaded by a literary friend, that the Commentary without the Originals, was incomplete. In deference, therefore, he proceeded to the full execution of the plan recommended.

The Greek text of both works is that of Nicolas Blancard; but in the voyage of Nearchus it has been corrected from the edition of Gronovius, (Leyden 1704); and most of the readings of his best Florentine manuscript admitted into the text. That manuscript, Dr. Vincent adds, was one of those procured by Lorenzo de Medicis, and it is inestimable.

Immediately following the preface we have a most beautiful engraving, by Bond, of the portrait of Alexander the Great, from a coin in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Of the accuracy of the translation, no one will entertain a doubt. At the close of all, are a few "Notices received since the publication of the second edition of the Commerce of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean."

In this class also, rather than with books of Natural History, we shall place "*The History of Animals of ARISTOTLE, and his Treatise of Physiognomy*," translated from the Greek, by Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR. Of this volume, being the fifth of the translation of Aristotle's works, we are told fifty copies only were printed. At the end, we have an alphabetical table of the names of the animals employed by Aristotle in his history.

In the "*Acharnenses of Aristophanes in usum studiosæ Juventutis emendata et illustrata*," we have a valuable edition of a Greek comedy: with the collations of different manuscripts. A few readings appear to have been derived from Mr. Bentley's notes on Aristophanes, preserved in the British Museum.

Here also we have to notice a new translation of "*Homer's Iliad*," into blank verse, by Mr. MORRICE. It is, at least, not inferior to Cowper's.

## ANTIQUITIES, TOPOGRAPHY, &amp;c.

In the First Part of the XVIth Volume

of "*Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity*," published by the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, we have the continuation of a work which it has often been our lot to praise. It consists of nineteen articles.

I. *Copy of a Letter Missive from King Edward the Fourth to Thomas Stoner, Esquire, with the King's Sign Manual, preserved among the Records in the Tower*; communicated by SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F. R. S. Director.

Written in the tenth year of King Edward the Fourth, A. D. 1470.

II. *Copies of three remarkable Petitions to King Henry the Sixth, with that King's Sign Manual, preserved among the Records in the Tower; with a Schedule annexed to one of them, containing an Account of the Robes provided for the Royal Colleges of our Lady of Eton, and of our Lady and St. Nicholas of Cambridge*; communicated by SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq.

III. *Account of three unpublished Greek Coins, in Letters from the Rev. STEPHEN WESTON, B. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. to the Earl of Leicester, President*. The first of these letters relates to an autonomous small Brass Coin of Sala in Phrygia. The second relates to a Coin of the Atusii of Assyria, on the Caper, which is not to be found in Hunter, Haym, Pellerin, Rasche, Eckkel, or Sestmi; and perhaps is the only remaining memorial of a city, not recorded by Ptolemy, Stephanus Byzantinus, or Strabo. The third letter offers to the inspection of the Society a Coin of Heraclea, likewise undescribed by any numismatical author.

IV. *Account of a Greek Coin of Lybia, in a Letter from SAMUEL BARNARDISTON HOWES, Esq. F. A. S. to Craven Orde, Esq.*

V. *Account of an Ancient Manuscript of St. John's Gospel, by the Rev. JOHN MILNER, F. A. S. in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand*. This curious manuscript, which bears intrinsic evidence of an antiquity as high as the age of St. Cuthbert, is said to have been taken from his tomb. The account is illustrated with a fac simile of the first page.

VI. *Copy of an Original Minute of Council for the Ceremonial of the Funeral of Queen Catherine, the divorced Wife of Henry the Eighth*; communicated by WILLIAM ILLINGWORTH, Esq. F. A. S.

VII. *A Survey of the Priory of St. Helen's in London, taken in the twenty-third year of King Henry the Eighth*; commu-

communicated by J. P. MALCOLM, Esq. F.A.S.

VIII. *Copy of a Roll of the Expenses of King Edward the First at Rhuddlan Castle, in Wales, in the tenth and eleventh years of his reign, remaining among the Records in the Tower*; communicated by SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. Director, with a Translation by the Rev. JOHN BRAND, M. A. Secretary.

IX. *Copy of a Libel against Archbishop Neville, temp. Rich. II. and of the Draft of an Indenture of Covenant for the erecting of a Monument to King Henry the Eighth, and his Queen, by Peter Forrigiano*; communicated by WILLIAM ILLINGWORTH, Esq. F.A.S. to William Bray, Esq. Treasurer.

X. *Further Remarks on an Ancient Coin of Atusa, by the Rev. STEPHEN WESTON, in another Letter to the Earl of Leicester.*

XI. *Copies of five curious Writs of Privy Seal, one of them in the time of Queen Mary, and the others of Queen Elizabeth*; communicated by CRAVEN ORDE, Esq. F.R.S. V.P. from the Collection of the late Sir William Musgrave, Bart.

XII. *Inquiries respecting the Origin of the Inhabitants of the British Islands, in three Letters from the Rev. SAMUEL GREATHEED, F.S.A. to John Wilkinson, M.D. F.A.S.*

XIII. *An Inventory of certain Articles delivered out of the Armory at the Tower; contained in the Schedule to a Writ of Privy Seal, Anno 33 Henry VI., preserved among the Records in the Tower*; communicated by SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq.

XIV. *Some Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Caerhun, in Carnarvonshire, and in other parts of that County*; also communicated by Mr. LYSONS. Caerhun appears to have been the ancient *Conviun*; a station which occurs in the eleventh iter of Antonine's Itinerary, and in the first of that of Richard of Cirencester. Its site, says Mr. Lysons, is nearly a square of 260 feet, surrounded with a slight vallum of earth, at the distance of somewhat more than 500 feet from the river Conwy, on the side next to which the ground is very steep from the edge of the station. Within this ancient site stands the church of Caerhun, but no dwelling-house, the village being at some distance. Having mentioned the discovery of the ancient sepulchres, some years ago, with a shield and some fragments of pottery, Mr. Lysons proceeds to the

prosecution of some farther discoveries in the latter end of July, 1801: between which time and the close of the year, a large suite of apartments were laid open. Mr. Griffiths, the proprietor of the spot, who proposed and principally pursued the investigation, in a letter at the close of his labours, considered the suite "as actually a place set apart for the manufacture of earthen ware." Excepting the fragments by which this opinion was confirmed, the discovery of household instruments or utensils was rare. "My discoveries (says Mr. Griffiths in one of his letters) have by no means been commensurate to the expectations I had formed of them."

XV. *Account of an Antique Persian Gem, by the Rev. STEPHEN WESTON, in a Letter to the President*, exhibiting an engraved head of Shalumee, or Irene, the daughter of Chosru Parvees, the victorious, twenty-first monarch of the race of Sassan, of the fourth dynasty of Persia.

XVI. *Notices of some Antiquities discovered in Cornwall, in the year 1793. In a Letter from the Right Hon. R. P. CAREW, F.R.S. and F.A.S. to Samuel Lyons, Esq.*

XVII. *Two Extracts from a Manuscript Copy of Hardyng's Chronicle, among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum; by HENRY ELLIS, Esq. F.A.S. in a Letter to Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary.* One of these little transcripts is stated to preserve the letter of defiance which the insurgent Lords sent to Henry the Fourth immediately before the battle of Shrewsbury. The other relates to the spurious Chronicle said to have been forged by John of Gaunt, in which Edmund Crouchback was made the eldest son of Henry the Third. Neither of which passages occur in the Chronicle printed by Grafton in 1543.

XVIII. *Observations on the Situation of Camulodunum, in a Letter from THOMAS WALFORD, Esq. F.A.S. to Samuel Lyons, Esq. tending to confirm the opinions of those antiquaries who have placed it at Colchester.*

XIX. *Account of a Silver Tetradraem, with Siculo-Punic Characters, by the Rev. STEPHEN WESTON, supposed to be a Coin of Camarina.*

Hitherto we have noticed but three volumes of the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*, of which the fourth, fifth, and sixth, have made their appearance. The commendation which we

we gave to the early volumes we are happy to give to the succeeding ones: The plates are, if possible, even in a superior style of execution. Among those in the fourth volume we more particularly notice two views of the keep of Guilford Castle; the entrance to Warwick Castle, and Warwick bridge; five plates from Ifley Church in Oxfordshire; and five views of the town and castle of Launceston in Cornwall. In the fifth volume we are best pleased with seven plates illustrative of the hospital of St. Cross near Winchester; an interior view of Thundersley Church in Essex; four views of the Manor-house of Wingfield in Derbyshire; and the remains of the chapel, Ludlow Castle, Salop. And, in the sixth volume, with the views of Latton Priory, Essex; Plympton, Devonshire; Netley Abbey; Chichester Cathedral; and Stow Church in Lincolnshire. The letter-press, which is concise, is judiciously selected, as may be instanced in the accounts of Ifley Church, Launceston, the Hospital of St. Cross, and the Manor-house of Wingfield. We shall continue at proper intervals to record the progress of the work.

The *Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire*, by Mr. LANGDALE, contains the names of all the towns, villages, hamlets, gentlemen's seats, &c. in the county of York, alphabetically arranged under the heads of the North, East, and West Ridings, and the Ainsty; the respective distances from two, three, or more market or post-towns; also in what parish, wapentake, division, and liberty, they are situate; the names of all the acting magistrates, lords, and chief bailiffs of liberties, with directions for warrants; the clerks of peace, and their deputies, treasurers, coroners, chief constables, clerks of general and subdivision meetings of lieutenancy, bailiffs, &c. with their respective residences; the markets and fairs, and the days on which they are held; the names of all the bankers and the principal inns; population of every township, according to the returns made to parliament in 1801; the rise and course of rivers and canals; the assizes and sessions. Of the utility of such a work, more especially in the county itself, no reader will be at a loss to form a judgment.

A neat and concise *Description of York* has also appeared, by Mr. G. W. TODD. It is designed rather as a guide

for strangers than as a library book, but deserves considerable commendation.

Nor must we forget in this class *The Cambrian Traveller's Guide*, by Mr. NICHOLSON.

Almost every tourist in Wales, the compiler observes, has found either the inconvenience of conveying and referring to many volumes, or the want of a guide in every direction from a single book. To supply such desideratum is the object of the present work. In the preface we have a short review of the principal publications quoted in the body of the book; an account of the modes of travelling; and some short observations on the Welsh language. The arrangement of the towns is alphabetical: at the head of each division, are references to the places whence the different tourists, whose productions have been consulted, came; and at the end of each division are noted the places to which they passed. Among the more valuable articles we may mention the accounts of Chepstow, Conwy, Hafod, and Monmouth. At the end, is a list of plants, and several copious indexes.

Here also we have to notice "*Dom Boc; a Translation of the Record called Domesday, so far as relates to the County of York, including also Amounderness, Lonsdale, and Furness, in Lancashire; and such parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland as are contained in the Survey. Also the Counties of Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln. With an Introduction, Glossary, and Indexes.*" By the Rev. WILLIAM BAWDWEN, Vicar of Horton Pagnell, Yorkshire; an arduous and expensive undertaking: but we are happy to add, patronized by a numerous list of subscribers.

It will be in the recollection of most readers, that a printed copy of the original Record appeared under his Majesty's auspices so long ago as 1780, for the use of the members of both houses of parliament, and of the public libraries of the kingdom.

A Glossarial Index to the work was, a few years after, published by Mr. Kelham; and partial illustrations of it have appeared in subsequent works of different kinds, but principally in county-histories, such as those of Dorset, Leicestershire, and Surrey. Mr. Bawdwen, in the event of his present effort succeeding in obtaining him the approbation of the public, proposes to continue his labours, and to present the world with the complete

complete Record, translated and illustrated, in ten quarto volumes.

As far as we have been able to judge, his translations have the air of fidelity. The complete work would form a valuable accession to the stores of our topographical knowledge of England.

#### MEDICINE.

In Medicine several important articles have occurred, of which, as our readers are not all professional, we shall select such as are most likely to be interesting and useful.

"The London Pharmacopæia" has at length made its appearance, with the royal proclamation requiring the attention of all apothecaries to preparing medicines according to the formulæ contained in it. It is to be regretted that the proclamation takes no notice of requiring physicians to be careful in adopting the new names, or if they still remain attached to the old, or too indolent to learn the new, that they should specify the dispensary to which they refer. It would also have been very desirable, that they should be required to use no abbreviations either in articles or quantities, or in the directions. Perhaps, if they were required to adopt the language of the country, it might be better for themselves and their patients. The age of mystery is past in the other professions, and why should this, the most liberal of all, be still encumbered with mysticisms. On the work itself we shall make no remarks, the subject being much too multifarious and professional for our compilation. We can only wish there had been fewer typographical errors.

Dr. Powell's translation cannot be so easily passed over. The price, the monopoly, and the time allowed for it, all taught us to expect accuracy, if not some practical information. In the first it is most grievously deficient; in the last most distressfully meagre. Yet one should scarcely have thought it necessary to mention, that the venerable Turner once gave name to a cerate now called by a more scientific title. This edition, however, faulty as it is, has been purchased with so much eagerness as to be already out of print. We trust an appendix will be distributed gratis, containing the errata of the first, and any alterations which may be contained in the second edition.

Public societies are always serviceable to the professions of which they consist. They furnish a means of universal com-

munication, afford an asylum to fugitive facts, and bring forward names, which might otherwise be unknown where they may be most useful. Nor is a little emulation at all injurious to such establishments. We are glad to see a sort of rival institution to that of Bolt Court, which has long existed as the only publishing Medical Society of London. The *Medico Chirurgical Transactions* published by a Medical and Chirurgical Society, contain a rich fund of truly valuable communications, adorned by names, many of which would do honour to the most distinguished period of literature and science. As we cannot with any propriety, select either of the papers, we shall offer only a short account of the establishment from the preface prefixed to the work.

"The present volume is composed of papers which have been communicated to this Society, and read at its meetings. The President and Council submit it to the consideration of the medical public, not without the hope, that it will support the claim of respectability and usefulness, which they are desirous that it should possess.

"The papers which come before the Society have necessarily various degrees of value; and in considering their merits with a view to publication, it is wished equally to avoid the extremes of fastidiousness, and want of discrimination. Brilliant discoveries in medicine and surgery, or the branches connected with them, are seldom made; but the observing practitioner has various opportunities of improving the profession, by attention to the facts which come daily within his view, and by the management of the materials which are already in his possession.

"The varied forms of disease, whether medical or surgical, and the modes of treatment which may be found adequate to their removal, are subjects concerning which the Society necessarily feels the highest interest. Cases having a fatal issue, however, are often not less instructive than such as terminate favourably. They frequently tend to point out more accurately the plan to be pursued in the treatment of similar complaints; they afford valuable information relative to the probable causes of failure; and when dissection is permitted, they throw light on the more intimate nature and modification of the disease.

"The operative part of surgery opens a field of considerable interest and extent, and the number of gentlemen connected with hospitals in London, who are members of the Society, gives it the prospect of being able to communicate to the public, some valuable observations and improvements in this important branch of the profession.

"Re-

"Researches in anatomy, physiology, and that part of chemistry which is immediately connected with some of the branches of medicine, are also considered as appropriate objects of communication; and likewise descriptions of deviations from healthy structure, with such curious facts in the natural history of the human body, as occasionally present themselves.

"The particular periods at which the Medical and Chirurgical Society may publish its Transactions, must depend entirely on the quantity of valuable materials in its possession. As it is important however not to delay too long the publication of the communications with which the Society may be favoured, it is deemed advisable, rather to publish, within a moderate period a small volume, than to wait till there is sufficient matter to form a large one.

"The reading of such communications as are presented to the Society, forms one part of its ordinary business. The interchange of practical knowledge, in the way of easy conversation, is the other; and the President and Council have much satisfaction in noticing the important advantages which have resulted, and still continue to result, from the opportunities which are afforded, in a meeting of liberal and enlightened professional men, of stating difficulties, imparting observations, or suggesting improvements in practice. In furthering this important object, the union of gentlemen in both branches of the profession, affords a greater facility of obtaining accurate information on many points of practice, than could have been derived from a Society, composed of either physicians or Surgeons alone. It may be proper however to remark, that it does not at all enter into the plan of this institution, to suffer its proceedings to assume the form of debate or disputation.

"The formation of a select and extensive medical library for the use of its members, is an object of considerable importance with the Society, and the President and Council observe with satisfaction, that partly by donations, and partly by purchase, a considerable number of valuable works has already been obtained.

Having made this general statement, the President and Council trust, that the honourable and dignified objects of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, and the independent principles on which it was founded, will insure to it the good wishes and cooperation of their professional brethren, both in and out of the metropolis. They wish it to be as extensively useful as possible, and will therefore be glad to receive communications on subjects of medicine and surgery, or the branches connected with them, and to insert in its transactions those which may be thought worthy of publication."

It is the fate of medicine, like other arts, to have its fashions. For a few years past, we have heard much of the liver, of bile, and of mercury, as a remedy. Probably the number of Anglo-Asiatics, who have returned with broken constitutions and immense wealth, may have increased this general suspicion of diseased livers, or at least, the anxiety to protract life with its enjoyments. Whatever may be the cause, it is certain that a mineral, once considered among the poisons, and even till lately only referred to as a dernier resort, seemed likely to become the universal panacea. Dr. Saunders, who has been so long celebrated for his ingenious remarks on hepatic diseases, has been the first to oppose this indiscriminate mode of confounding all diseases and remedies. His fourth edition of "*A Treatise on the Liver, its Structure, Economy, and Diseases*," contains, in an appendix, "*Observations on the Hepatitis of India, and on the prevalent Use of Mercury in the Diseases of this Country*." In this, after shewing the difference between the liver complaint endemic in India, and the diseases of that organ in this country, and admitting the propriety of the early exhibition of mercury for the former, Dr. Saunders remarks:

"It should also be remembered, that the liver diseases of this country are, generally speaking, much slower in their growth than those of India; and numerous instances might be adduced, in which an invalid labouring under the more chronic form of liver disease, who, by prudent management and unirritating medicines (such as dilute solutions of saline purgatives, Cheltenham water, and the like), might have retained for many years a share of health, amply sufficient to render life desirable, had by a rash application of so active a remedy as mercury, been hurried to his grave in a few months."

"Having, I hope (continues Dr. Saunders), established the point of the peculiar nature of the East India hepatitis, as one argument against the propriety of implicitly following the Indian practice, in the acute inflammation of the liver of this country, I shall proceed to state the mischievous effects, which a long and extensive experience has taught me to apprehend from the use of mercury in many of the other visceral diseases of this country; especially when attended with general fever, and decided marks of constitutional irritation. This I am particularly led to state, as I am convinced that the abuse of mercury has extended equally with its use, that the administration of this powerful remedy

remedy is frequently confided to very unskilful hands, so that even in the nurseries, we now hear of calomel being resorted to on all occasions, as a familiar medicine, with as little reserve and discrimination as magnesia or rhubarb.

"It may be laid down as a pretty general rule, for the guidance of medical practice in this country, that any preparation of mercury that acts upon the gums, inflames the fauces, and produces salivation, is in itself injurious in most constitutional diseases, where febrile excitement is present, whether original or symptomatic.

"This observation will apply equally to that hectic fever which is symptomatic of external or internal suppuration, and to fevers with exacerbations, where there is no obvious local cause, either of disorganization, or diseased structure, and more especially when the body becomes emaciated under profuse and colliquative discharges. The action of mercury to a healthy person is that of accelerating the pulse, producing buffy blood, or that appearance of it which indicates inflammation, increasing the secretions, and giving them a peculiar character of what has usually been termed acrimony; and which, whatever theoretical term we adopt, obviously deviates from the healthy state, by having a peculiar tendency to emaciate and weaken the body, and even to dispose it to dropsical effusions. These being the ordinary effects of mercury, it must be admitted that its use is peculiarly contra-indicated in these constitutional diseases, which have a strong tendency to produce symptoms similar to those arising from the mercurial action. On the other hand, those habits either of health or disease, admit best the use of mercury where there is little general fever, or tendency to profuse and debilitating discharges."

These are of course only a few of the remarks of this ingenious and veteran author and physician; they are continued with equal spirit and propriety through several pages, at the conclusion of which we have a long letter from Mr. Paisley, formerly head surgeon at Madras, shewing the many inconveniences with which mercury is attended, in many local and constitutional diseases in India, whilst the writer is ready to admit all the advantages for which the remedy is celebrated in the liver disease of that country. This letter is extracted from Mr. Curtis's Account of the Diseases of India. The same appendix contains a letter from Dr. Curry, physician to Guy's Hospital. The writer of this admits with his correspondent, that mercury, generally speaking, is improperly administered in the acute liver disease of this

country; but calomel, though a mercurial preparation, he conceives has specific properties, by which the bile is emulged from the liver, and that organ is relieved from its accumulated secretion, whilst, by general antiphlogistic remedies, the inflammation is subdued. This he illustrates by the female breast, when turgid from the secretion of milk; in which case it is necessary to relieve the congestion by application to the part, and also to correct the disposition to inflammation. This is confirmed by some other observations, the result of the author's repeated practice.

A letter from Dr. Duncan follows, on the effect of mercury in India. By this it appears, that in those cases where there is no indication for the use of mercury, by the necessity of superseding other actions, as in hepatitis and syphilis, that remedy is pregnant with every mischief: so much more dangerous, indeed, under certain circumstances, that Dr. Duncan does not scruple to consider the advances of syphilis as infinitely less serious than the ill-timed exhibition of mercury.

Whether in consequence of the above we pretend not to say, but soon after it, appeared from the pen of Dr. Curry, "*An Examination of the Prejudices commonly entertained against Mercury as beneficially applicable to most Hepatic Complaints, and to various other forms of Disease, as well as to Syphilis.*" In this pamphlet there is an air, if not of pettishness, at least of something of the kind. The title contains the motto, "*Audi alteram partem,*" as if the author had been unfairly dealt with; and an advertisement follows, very much in the same style.

"Most of those for whose perusal this pamphlet is intended, will probably know, that I have been for some time pledged to the publication of a Treatise *On the Nature of the Hepatic Function; the Purposes it serves in the Animal Economy; and the powerful Influence which a disordered state of it exerts, in Exciting, Aggravating, and Modifying various Forms of Disease, both General and Local.* In addition to professional avocations, ill health has contributed not a little to prevent me from completing the task; but should Providence spare me a little longer, I still hold myself engaged to perform the undertaking; a great part of which, as some of my medical friends have had the opportunity of knowing, is now in considerable forwardness. In the mean time, public opinion, which is seldom long stationary, has received an impulse additional

ally adverse to the employment of that remedy, without the aid of which all our efforts to cure many forms of hepatic disorder, will prove as unsuccessful as those which we daily witness the trial of, to cure, or even suspend, confirmed Phthisis Pulmonalis. On this account then, however premature and imperfect the attempt may appear, I have thought it right to offer to the perusal and consideration of my medical acquaintance, the following pages, (drawn up more than a year ago, as an Introduction to the intended work) by way of temporary caveat at least, to stay their judgment on the question, until the evidence for, as well as the objections against the use of Mercury, shall be fairly laid before them."

By this it appears, that the pamphlet is not to be considered an hasty production in consequence of the work before mentioned. It is, however, only an introduction to a larger work, which will soon appear. We are therefore willing to wait for its publication, rather than pass a hasty censure on these confessedly imperfect materials.

It would be a great satisfaction to us, if we could admit Mr. Maryan's Opinions, contained in his "*Treatise on the Impossibility of the Disease called Hydrophobia, arising from the bite of any rabid Animal.*" That this, like most other diseases, has been in some cases imaginary, cannot be questioned. But there are few of these imaginary diseases that do not imitate a reality, and such we are obliged to assert of the disease now in question. We have witnessed it in children who were perfectly ignorant of the cause of their complaints, and if the matter could be any longer questioned, it is now for ever put at rest by a very ingenious paper\* of Mr. Surr, giving an account of the symptoms in several horses all bitten by the same dog.

On the remaining medical productions of the past six months, we must be short, on account of the space we have been obliged to allow the former articles.

Dr. Carneiro has collected all the worn out arguments against the Cow Pox, and made what may be found a formidable pamphlet in Portugal, where the names of Rowley, Moseley, and Limpscome, on one side, and Ring and Blair on the other, may not be so hack-nied as among us. The good cause, how-

ever, has not wanted its new advocates. But by this time the public must be left to decide for itself. The profession are not better informed than other individuals. Cases of failure must rest on the credibility of witnesses. In the mean while the general security is such, as to leave the minds of most of those who have adopted the practice in perfect tranquillity.

Dr. Buxton has published a little duodecimo volume, which we recommend to the attention of those families in which consumption has shown its dreary form. The plan he proposes for a regulated temperature in the apartments of invalids, though far from new, is simple, and within the comprehension of those who are most interested in it.

Dr. Uwins, of Aylesbury, has published a small work, entitled "*Cursory Remarks on the Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Fever, occasioned by the recent appearance of an Epidemic Disorder in Aylesbury and its Neighbourhood.*" We are not pleased with this little performance, because it is too correctly what its title proposes, that is, too cursory. Medicine depends so much on the most minute accuracy, that if he that runs may read, yet he that writes should stand still, and not attempt in three or four sheets to give causes, preventions, and treatment, &c. of so formidable a complaint as fever. We are first entertained with a dispute in Edinburgh, between the contagionists and the non-contagionists, in which it is easy to see, that the difference was principally about words, and there the dispute is left by Dr. Uwins. We shall extract a passage, the better to explain our meaning. From Dr. Rush, the great advocate for the non-contagious property of Yellow Fever, the following is quoted.

"It is from nastiness degenerating into infection, that the bodies, clothes, beds, and apartments of the poor in Great Britain derive their poisonous, their pestilential charge. By a common putrefactive process, this *septic venom* is formed, and derives none of its qualities from pulsating arteries or glands. Away, then, with this preposterous phrase, from the poison engendered by septic processes, and let "human contagion" for the future mean nothing but small pox, vaccinia, and the kindred forms of morbid secretions. It is high time that the products of putrefaction should be distinguished from those of secretion."

\* See Medical and Physical Journal, No. 130.

In answer to this, Dr. Uwins offers the following facts.

"That fever," says he, "may be caused by direct communication with the sick, without the assistance of filth; and, therefore, from a something secreted or exhaled directly from the body of an individual labouring under fever, I think I have found evidence in my own person. The only time in which I recollect to have had genuine fever, I mean fever of more violence than those ephemeral affections to which one is constantly subject, was in consequence of my attendance upon a youth in the neighbourhood of London, whose fauces and throat I judged it necessary closely to inspect. While doing this, I experienced that peculiar taste or sensation which is not unfrequently discoverable immediately upon the exhalation of a sufficient dose of the febrile poison to create the disease; and in the space of twenty-four hours from this feeling, I was down, as we express it, in fever. Here was almost an undeniable evidence; and similar instances are hourly occurring, of the immediate unintervening influence of the miasma engendered by febrile action; of a something occasioned "by pulsating arteries or glands."

"This fact I recollect to have been furnished on a larger scale, and more forcibly, in consequence of those being the subject of it who denied the existence, derided the power, and exposed themselves within what they regarded the imaginary sphere of contagion; a fact which I have elsewhere recorded, and shall here repeat. While I was pursuing my studies in Edinburgh, the disputes and divisions between the contagionists and anti-contagionists ran to very great lengths, and many of those gentlemen who called in question the possibility of the communication of fever by infection, in the manner maintained by others, with a sceptical temerity, subjected themselves to the effluvia emitted from the bodies and lungs of patients labouring under malignant fevers; and in consequence became themselves affected with the disorder, which in several instances proved fatal. This, one of our professors told us, in commenting upon the circumstance, "was carrying the joke of speculation a little too far." Now, in these instances, the effect in question could not be attributed to deficiency in cleanliness, or to any peculiar condition of the atmosphere, for those gentlemen who had the good fortune to be satisfied with the previous evidence in favour of contagion, the fever did not affect."

It must certainly be admitted, that Dr. Rush is mistaken, in considering the fever of the London poor as arising from dirt, unconnected with the secre-

tions of the living body. Privies are not found more unwholesome than drawing-rooms, if properly ventilated. But the confined secretions of the living body, when diseased in any way, are always injurious, and when accumulated, induce fever. Still we are not to confound this fever with those contagions which render every person affected by them contagious also. Dr. Uwins' own case wants further explanation. Twenty-four hours is an earlier period after receiving infection, than we have any correct instance of a person being "down with fever." As to the fate of the non-contagionists at Edinburgh, we may suppose that the event occurred in the infirmary, the furniture of which might be impregnated with infectious effluvia. But the question should be, whether the gentlemen thus infected proved contagious in their respective families?

If we are right, it will follow, that neither Dr. Rush nor Dr. Uwins is right. Dirt of itself is not sufficient to induce fever without the confined secretions of living bodies, and the latter, though they may induce fever, will not render the subject thus infected, contagious in a well ventilated apartment.

We have dwelt so long on this part of the pamphlet, because there is not a subject more important in medicine or domestic economy, yet scarcely one which has been attended to with less accuracy or system.

We shall not offer any remarks on the fever which was epidemic at Aylesbury, having seen no other account of it than what is given by the author.

#### AGRICULTURE.

In this class we have two new *Surveys* from the Board of Agriculture.

The first, "*Of the County of Berwick*," by Mr. KERR, a farmer at Ayton, in Berwickshire, comprehends the report of a very important district. The upper, or hilly part of the county, it is true, is not distinguished by any circumstance of peculiar importance; but the Merse, or lowlands of Berwickshire, may be accounted the pattern district of Scots husbandry, according to its most recent and improved system of alternate culture and pasturage. The following are the heads of the different chapters:—  
Chap. I. Geographical State and Circumstances. II. State of Property. III. Buildings. IV. Occupations. V. Implements. VI. Inclosing. VII. Arable

Arable Lands. VIII. Grass Land. IX. Gardens and Orchards. X. Woods and Plantations. XI. Wastes. XII. Improvements. XIII. Embankments. XIV. Live Stock. XV. Rural Economy. XVI. Political Economy. XVII. Obstacles to Improvement, and Remedies. XVIII. Miscellaneous Articles. There are also six Appendixes. I. Containing Tables for converting Scots to English measure. II. A "Table of the Fiars of Berwickshire for 120 years, from 1689 to 1808, both inclusive." III. "Queries on Mildew, and Answers." IV. "Queries on Spring Wheat, and Answers by the Reporter." V. "Further particulars respecting the Harbour of Eyemouth." VI. "Statistical Notices of Berwickshire." Prefixed is, of course, an agricultural map of the county.

The second Survey is the "*General View of the Agriculture of the County of Surrey*," by Mr. STEVENSON. The arrangement of the chapters of which, with allowances for the difference of local circumstances, is pretty nearly the same. Prefixed is a map of the soil of Surrey; and, at the close, the following remarks on the county in general.

"The prospect of the improvement of the agriculture of Surrey, is in one point of view extremely favourable; while in another point of view it is not so flattering: the prejudices that were formerly entertained against the introduction, first, of the South Down sheep, and afterwards of the Merino, are fast wearing away; indeed, the prejudice against the former may be said to have yielded entirely to an experimental conviction of their superior profit and advantages: yet it is not very long since the South Down were regarded as unsuitable for the Surrey hills: a few years will probably remove entirely the prejudice against the Merino sheep. Yet while the Surrey farmers are introducing the stock of other districts, they seem averse to adopt the implements and arable practices even of those counties, which they acknowledge are beforehand with them in these respects: and they make use of the same arguments that were formerly advanced against a change in the breed and management of stock; that though such things might do very well in other districts, yet they would not answer in Surrey. At first sight, we should expect that such farmers as were willing to change their system in one point, would not be very averse to a change in ano-

ther; and yet it certainly is the case, not merely in Surrey, but in many other parts of the kingdom, that while the stock has been improving, and while the farmers have been zealous in favouring and adopting these improvements, in the very same districts the arable husbandry has remained nearly unchanged for a number of years, and the farmers lend a prejudiced ear to any alteration in it.

"As, however, the Surrey farmers are now beginning to see the good effects resulting from a change in the system of cropping their ground, and to be convinced that the alteration of green and white crops ought to be a fundamental rule in farming, we may hope, that in the course of a few years, the more enlightened and spirited of them will introduce all the improvements in the arable husbandry of the best cultivated districts, with the same zeal and perseverance with which they have adopted and encouraged the improvements in stock, and in the general system of cropping their land."

#### COMMERCE.

*A General Dictionary of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures; exhibiting their present state in every part of the World; and carefully compiled from the latest and best Authorities.* By THOMAS MORTIMER, Esq.

The respectable publications of Postlethwaite and Beawes, although they cannot be called Practical Dictionaries of Commerce, were well adapted to the periods at which they appeared; but, as Mr. Mortimer justly observes, since their last editions, the face of Commerce has undergone a total change; the views of mercantile men in Britain, have been extended in a degree of which the ablest political speculators could not entertain the most remote idea; and, above all, the laws and customs relative to trade, given in former works, have long become obsolete, and their places have been supplied by others corresponding with the present policy of the various maritime nations. By the aid of the best English publications, by the assistance derived from voluminous productions on the subject of commerce which have appeared, of late years, in France, Germany, and Holland; by the acquisition of original documents; and by a sedulous attention to his subject, Mr. Mortimer will be found to have presented to the trading part of the community an important body of practical commercial knowledge.

The

The foreign denominations of commodities which, it will be perceived, are annexed to each article in six, and sometimes in eight languages, form an entirely new feature in a work of this nature, and the utility of such a nomenclature must be obvious to every reader.

Under the heads of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, is introduced a methodised account of the commerce, manufactures, and, in some instances, of the politico-commercial regulations of the several governments.

#### EDUCATION.

A more important subject to society than that which is discussed in Mr. CHIROL's "*Enquiry into the best System of Female Education*," can hardly be imagined. To afford a complete view of the plan on which the work is conducted, here, would be impossible. Having laid down a few clear and incontestible principles for female education, Mr. Chirol demonstrates the serious evils inseparable from boarding schools, with respect, 1st, to the health of the body; 2dly, to the cultivation of the mind; and 3dly, to the improvement of the heart: endeavouring, at the same time, to prove that these evils cannot exist in domestic education. In the next place, he answers the particular objections which have been made against the latter system: and lastly, points out the course which ought to be pursued to render private education easy and truly beneficial. Such is the outline. For the filling up we must refer to the work itself. On the subject of governesses, we find many observations of real interest. Let that profession, he says, be honoured as it deserves, and paid according to its dignity and importance; and many young women, endued with talents, but destitute of fortune, will devote to it their attention, their studies, and their time. He likewise submits a plan for a seminary destined for the education of private governesses. On the subject of boarding schools, he gives it as his unshaken opinion, that "the best of them is good for nothing."

#### POETRY.

The first and most important article which we have to mention in this department of our Retrospect, is "*Philemon; or the Progress of Virtue*;" a poem: by WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, D.D. Principal of Marischal College, University of Aberdeen: in 2 volumes, 8vo. The design, says the author, is not to relate an interesting story, diversified with

a series of unexpected events, and advancing to one grand and important conclusion; but to trace the progress of virtuous sentiments, principles, and opinions, in the human mind, and to exhibit them in a corresponding course of action. "If my poem had been purely didactic, (he continues), I might have adopted a more philosophical plan. But this would have been much less productive of incident, have excluded a considerable part of poetical embellishment, and have had less effect in interesting the reader. I recollect that Mr. Gray, while he highly and justly commends Dr. Beattie's *Minstrel*, regrets that it has too little fable, and rather abounds with moral reflections. Laying no claim to any portion of Dr. Beattie's genius, I wished, at least, to compensate my deficiency, by introducing as much incident and action, as the nature of my subject would admit. Indeed, it was the *Minstrel* that first suggested to me this attempt."

The hero of the poem is a Caledonian, who makes choice of the clerical profession: and to whom an opportunity is afforded of contemplating, first, the southern part of our island, and then the continent of Europe. His continental excursion, as Eugenio's friend and companion, commences with Holland, because, at the period Philemon is supposed to have lived, (during the first seventy years of the eighteenth century) Scottish gentlemen used to begin their foreign travels with that country, whither they repaired for the study of the Roman law. Of this country, in its different aspects, physical, moral, and political, Dr. Brown has been rather diffuse in his description. A long residence in it enabled him to acquire a more accurate knowledge of its peculiar characteristics, than he possessed of any other on the continent. Influenced also by gratitude, for the kindness and friendship which he experienced from all orders and ranks of those among whom he lived, he was also anxious to do justice to a nation which he conceived to have been much misrepresented. The virtues of Philemon are chiefly unfolded in the last book, when all his principles are established, all his habits formed, and that harmony of opinion and conduct, which is the result of a well regulated mind, pervades the whole of private and public life. The terrestrial scene is closed by a happy immortality.

The first book is entitled *Childhood*, from which we shall extract a few lines, which

which wind up the description of Philemon's education.

"If knowledge best supports religion's cause,  
And states depend on morals more than laws,  
To such desert must Scotia's voice ascribe  
The draughts of learning which her sons imbibe,  
Their strong sagacity, their manly sense,  
Their steady vigour, and pursuit intense,  
Their frugal bent, which poverty defies,  
Their industry, whence honest riches rise,  
Their ardent spirit panting for renown,  
The hero's trophy, or the scholar's crown.  
If, Caledonia! this applause be thine,  
If these fair virtues in thy story shine,  
Say, do not those who train thy rising race,  
Deserve their country's gratitude, and grace?

O! let not then their merits be forgot,  
Severe their task, and indigent their lot!"

In the third book, the person of Ithuriel, Philemon's guardian angel, is introduced, for the employment of whom Dr. Brown offers an apology, or rather a defence, in the preface.

On the subject of the reformation in Scotland, we have these spirited lines:—

"Why, Knox! illustrious in the Scottish page,  
Why stain thy zeal with desolating rage?  
Could'st thou not true religion's light restore,  
And drive corruption from thy natal shore,  
Unless, while havoc howl'd with savage yell,  
The sacred temple, with the idol, fell;  
Unless whate'er was elegant and grand,  
All art had rear'd to beautify the land,  
Was yielded to th' infuriate mob a prey,  
And swept, with more than vandal rage away?"

In the eighth book we are presented with Philemon's judgment of the Belgian character.

In the ninth, which brings Philemon to manhood, the travellers pursue their course along the banks of the Lake of Geneva, and enter on the deep vallies of Savoy.

"At once, Mount Blanc his awful glory shews!

His hoary head the firmament defies;  
Below his breast, the forked lightning flies;  
Before him ev'ry mountain fades; his seat  
Tow'rs o'er their heads diminish'd at his feet.

Old as the world, a shining mantle hides  
His shoulders, and descends along his sides.  
The sun, when Cancer all his rage awakes,  
Here, darts his fires, and no impression makes.

His flames are quench'd amidst th' abyss of snow,

As iron ceases in the wave to glow.

"Tis ev'ning. Day's declining orb retires  
From all the summits of inferior spires.  
Still on Mount Blanc it flames, to purple bright

Transforming all his garb of spotless white.  
The rosy splendour of the lofty clime  
Fills their rapt souls with majesty sublime.  
They gaze insatiate, nor withdraw their eyes

Till night has spread her veil along the skies."

These, as well as other passages too numerous to quote, will afford a just idea of the merit of Philemon. Written in an even tenor, it does equal credit to the head and heart of Dr. Brown.

Another work of intrinsic merit will be found in the Poems of Sir JOHN CARR, who calls them "Wild Notes of the Simple Shepherd." The Poem on the Loss of a Brother, is beautifully plaintive. A short specimen may serve the reader's purpose. He will find the whole volume equally attractive.

"When, through the hour, with unresisted skill,

I've seen thee mould each feature to thy will—

When friends drew round thee with attentive ear,

Pleas'd with the raillery which they could not fear,

Oh! how I've heard thee, with concealing art,

Join in the song, though sorrow rent thy heart;

How have I seen thee too, with venial guile,

O'er many an anguish force the faithless smile,—

Seen suffering nature check each sigh, each fear,

To rob maternal fondness of a tear!

Alas! those scenes are past! vain was the prayer

That ask'd of fate to soften and to spare;

Ah! vain, if wit and virtue could not save

Thy youthful honours from an early grave."

Among the minor productions of the muse, the praise of sprightliness and humour must certainly be given to "*Gastronomy, or the Bon Vivant's Guide*;" translated from the French of M. BENCHOUX. The progress of Cookery is followed from its earliest state to its present improvement: accompanied by precepts which the lovers of good eating will hardly fail to approve.

Nor ought we to withhold our praise from the zealous effusions of "*British Loyalty*," by Mr. MOSER.

## MISCELLANIES.

*Anonymiana; or Ten Centuries of Observations on various Authors and Subjects*, is the posthumous work of Dr. Pegge, completed as long ago as 1778. That the merit of the anecdotes is various will be readily imagined. We select a few as specimens.

## CENTURIA PRIMA.

## XV.

"The first book that was published in England with an appendix or collection of original papers, a practice which has since been often followed by our antiquaries and historians very laudably, was Mr. Somner's *Antiquities of Canterbury*, which came out in 1640, 4to."

## XLV.

"It is a common observation, that unless a man takes a *delight* in a thing, he will never pursue it with pleasure or assiduity. *Diligentia*, diligence, is from *diligo*, to love."

## LXXXVIII.

"The Romans had so much concern with the vine, and its fruit, that there are more terms belonging to it, and its parts, its culture, products, and other appurtenances, than to any other tree:

*Vites*, the tree; *palmes*, the branch; *pampinus*, the leaf; *racemus*, a bunch of grapes; *uva*, the grape; *capreolus*, a tendril; *vindemia*, the vintage; *vinum*, wine; *acinus*, the grape-stone."

## XC.

"Joshua Barnes, the famous Greek Professor of Cambridge, was remarkable for a very extensive memory; but his judgement was not so exact: and when he died, one wrote for him,

Hic jacet Joshua Barnes,  
felicissimæ memoriæ,  
expectans judicium."

Almost the whole of the second and a part of the third century, are filled with notes on the *Mirror for Magistrates*. There are also in the subsequent centuries a variety of anecdotes concerning Hearne's works.

In p. 265, Cent. VI. LXXIX. William of Wickham's motto is ascribed to Bishop Kenn: and just before, "To *angle*, is thought to be derived from the German *angel*. And this (adds Dr. Pegge) may be thought to come from *anguilla*, an eel, a fish of most frequent use in the monasteries." *ANGEL*, however, was the Saxon word for a *hook*: to *angle* was, of course, to *hook* fish.

With one or two more extracts from the anecdotes, we shall close our observations on this work.

## Cent. VII.

## XVIII.

"The prince whom we commonly call Henry the Third, was properly Henry the Fourth, and all the later Henrys will be consequently removed one step higher as to number, and Henry VIII. will be in strictness Henry IX. It is the observation of Henry de Knyghton, who writes, speaking of Henry the third, "*Iste Henricus filius Johannis vocatus est Henricus III. in cronicis et cartis, et omnibus aliis scriptis, non causâ nominis, quia nomine quartus rex Henricus fuit, set causâ dignitatis regalis et regnabilis, et dominatione regnandi; nam si primus Henricus, filius autem Imperatricis, et rex Henricus filius ejusdem regis Henrici qui vocatus est Henricus rex junior qui coronatus est vivente patre* [reputentur; this, or some such word, is missing] *tunc iste Henricus filius Johannis esset quartus in numero: set quia ille Henricus rex junior moriebatur ante patrem suum, et non regnavit, id de causâ respectu eorum qui regnarent ita dictus est Henricus tertius.*" H. Knyghton, inter X. Script. col. 2429; and see the latest edition of Fitz-Stephen's *Description of London*, p. 14.

## XXXIX.

"Dr. Stukeley, reciting the works of Richard of Cirencester, in his 'Account of Richard of Cirencester,' p. 9, speaks of an historical work of his distributed into two parts, the first called *Speculum Historiale*, in four books; the other called *Anglo-Saxonum Chronicon*, L. v. Then he proceeds to say, "A MS. of both parts is found in the Public Library, Cambridge, among the MS. folios, contains pages 516, and four books. Ends in 1066 (243.) In the Catalogue of Manuscripts mentioned p. 163, No. 2304, (121) it begins: "*Britannia insularum optima*," &c. "In the end," says Dr. James, Librarian in 1600, "are these words: *Reges vero Saxonum Gulielmo Malmesburiensi et Henrico Huntendoniensi permitto: quos de Regibus Britonum tacere jubeo.*" Recollecting that this description answered to Jeffery of Monmouth's history, which begins and ends thus, I suspected that the doctor, by a blunder almost incredible, had given Jeffery's work unto Richard of Cirencester; and I accordingly got my respectable friend Mr. George Ashby, president of St. John's College, Cambridge, to consult the MS. in the Public Library, which he did in 1772; and it actually proved to be Jeffery's History."

In this class also we shall place *Parliamentary Logic: to which are subjoined two Speeches, delivered in the House of Commons of Ireland, and other Pieces; by the Right Honourable WILLIAM GERARD HAMILTON, with an Appendix, containing Considerations on the Corn Laws, by SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. never before printed.* Of the Tracts, which compose the volume, we certainly prefer the last, which adds one more to the many specimens of Johnson's comprehensive powers.

The Second Part of the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1809, contains seventeen papers. Of these the following will be found the most important.

X. "On Platina and native Palladium from Brazil, by WILLIAM HYDE WOLASTON, M.D. Sec. R. S."

XII. "An Anatomical Account of the *Squalus Maximus* (of Linnaeus), which in the structure of its stomach, forms an intermediate link in the gradation of animals between the whale tribe and cartilaginous fishes. By EVERARD HOME, Esq."

XIII. "On an Improvement in the manner of dividing Astronomical Instruments. By HENRY CAVENDISH, Esq."

XXIV. "On the Effect of Westerly Winds in raising the level of the British Channel; in a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. by JAMES RENNELL, Esq."

XXVII. "New Analytical Researches on the Nature of certain Bodies, being an Appendix to the Bakerian Lecture for 1808, by HUMPHRY DAVY, Esq. Sec. R. S."

The plates which accompany this part are twelve in number.

From Mr. TAYLOR'S *Elements of the true Arithmetic of Infinities*, "it will be found that the Doctrine of Infinite Series, as cultivated by mathematicians of the present day, is not to be employed in accurate demonstrations, however useful it may be for practical purposes. For it is here demonstrated, that the fractions, from the expansions of which infinite series are produced, are not accurately to each other as one finite to another finite number. And it is likewise shewn in a variety of instances, that an infinite series of an infinitely repeating decimal, is less than an infinite series of the vulgar fraction, of which the infinite repetends are the decimal, by the vulgar fraction itself." Such is the nature of the Treatise, as explained in the author's preface.

The Descriptive Catalogue of the Ori-

ental Library of the late Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, by Mr. STEWART, is one of the most interesting publications we have for a long time seen. Prefixed are Memoirs of Hyder Aly Khan and his Son. The library consisted of nearly 2000 volumes, of Arabic, Persian and Hindy (or Hindustany) manuscripts in all the various branches of Mohammedan Literature. Many of these were beautifully written, and highly ornamented; but a great portion were in bad condition, and several having lost both the first and last pages, it was extremely difficult to discover the author, or the period in which they were composed.

"Very few of these books had been purchased either by Tippoo or his father. They were part of the plunder brought from Sanoor, Cuddapah, and the Carnatic. Some of them had formerly belonged to the Mohammedan kings of Bijapore and Golcondah; but the greater number had been the property of the Nabob Nosir Addowleh Aba al Vahib Khan, brother of Mohammed Aly of the Carnatic, and were taken by Hyder in the fort of Chitore, during the year 1780.

"All the volumes that had been rebound at Seringapatam have the names of God, Mohammed, his daughter Fatinah, and her sons, Hassen and Hussein, stamped in a medallion on the middle of the cover; and the names of the four first Khalifs, Abu Beker, Omar, Osman, and Aly, on the four corners. At the top is "Sirkari Khodadat," (the government given by God); and at the bottom, "Allah Kafi" (God is sufficient). A few were impressed with the private signet "Typu Sultan." The topics of these were, in general, either Theology or Sufyism, which were his favourite studies. But the Sultan was ambitious of being an author; and, although we have not discovered any complete work of his composition, not less than forty-five books, on different subjects, were either composed, or translated from other languages, under his immediate patronage or inspection. In most of these, his intolerance and aversion to all Christians and Hindus are strongly marked."

Such is Mr. Stewart's own account of the Library.

The following is the Table of Contents.

HISTORY. 118 Books, Persian and Arabic.

SUFYISM. 115 Books, Persian and Arabic.

ETHICS. 24 Books, Persian and Arabic.

POETRY.

POETRY. 190 Books, Persian and Arabic.

FABLES. 18 Books, Persian.

LETTERS. 58 Books, Persian and Arabic.

ARTS and SCIENCES. 19 Books, Persian and Arabic.

ARITHMETIC and MATHEMATICS. 7 Books, Persian and Arabic.

ASTRONOMY. 20 Books, Persian and Arabic.

PHYSIC. 62 Books, Persian and Arabic.

PHILOSOPHY. 54 Books, Arabic.

PHILOLOGY. 45 Books, Persian and Arabic.

LEXICOGRAPHY. 29 Books, Persian and Arabic.

THEOLOGY. 46 Books, Persian and Arabic.

JURISPRUDENCE. 95 Books, Arabic and Persian.

TRADITIONS. 46 Books, Arabic and Persian.

KORANS. 44 Books, Arabic.

Commentaries. 41 Books, Arabic and Persian.

PRAYERS. 35 Books, Arabic and Persian.

POETRY. 23 Books, Hindy and Dekhany.

PROSE WORKS. 4 Books, Hindy and Dekhany.

2 Books, Turkish or Tartar.

#### SUPPLEMENT.

MAJOR MALCOLM'S COLLECTION.

4 Books, Persian.

MR. ELLIOTT'S COLLECTION.

23 Books, Arabic.

Specimens of fifteen of the manuscripts are given in the Appendix: with others of the *Raïsonnée Catalogues* of the Oriental MSS. in the Escorial, the French King's, and the Bodleian Libraries.

The mode in which the works have been catalogued by Mr. Stewart, may be gathered from the following quotations.

#### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

##### IV.

"*Tarikh Tabbery.*"

Thick Quarto, Sul's Character.

This is esteemed a very authentic History, and is divided into three sections.

Sect. 1. contains the Ancient History of the World; the Lives of the Patriarchs, Prophets, Philosophers, and famous men.

Sect. 2.—The History of Mohammed, and his immediate descendants.

"Sect. 3. The History of the Khalifs to A. D. 1118.

The original of this book was written

in Arabic, by Abu Jafier Ben Jorair, A. D. 912.

The present work is a translation and continuation, by Abou Mohammed of Tabriz. It is dedicated to Abu Saleh Ben Nouh."

##### XXI.

"*Tarikh Shah Rookh.*"

Octavo, Nastâlik Hand.

An Abridgement of the History of Timour, with Memoirs of the First Nine Years of the Reign of his Successor, Shâh Rookh.

Author, Lutîf Allah. Dedicated to Shâh Rookh, A. D. 1413."

##### POETRY.

##### LXXXVIII.

*Misbahi Sherif.*

Quarto, Nastâlik Character.

"An extensive collection of poems on various subjects, and different metres, by Restîdi Vit Vât, a poet celebrated for his ready wit, and smallness of stature. He was a contemporary of Anvâry, and was in the fort of Hezâr Asp, while besieged by Sultân Sanjar the Seljûkiad, in whose service Anvâry was. During the siege, the two poets wrote very severe satires against the party of each other, which they exchanged by means of arrows; but the fort being at length taken, and Vit Vat made prisoner, he was released at the intercession of Anvâry, and they became intimate friends. He also became a great favourite of Sultân Sanjar, and died in Khorâssân, A. D. 1132."

Among the more remarkable works we notice several histories of Mohammed, and one in particular, entitled, "The Ascent of the Prophet:" a Hindu Romance: several large collections of Oriental Letters: and the Elements of Euclid, translated from the Greek.

Here also we have to notice the second edition of Dr. CROMBIE'S *Treatise on the Etymology and Syntax of the English Language*. A work of high respectability and credit.

The *Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, methodically arranged, with an Alphabetical Index of Authors*, by Mr. HARRIS, the Keeper of the Library, is a work entitled to considerable praise. The class of English History and Topography will be found tolerably rich: and we may very much approve the insertion of the Authors' names whose works have been collectively published in such large series, as those in Grævius, the Byzantine Historians, Bouquet, &c.

"The

"The Letters of Mrs. ELIZABETH MONTAGUE," have undoubtedly strong claims to notice. At present, two volumes only have been published, comprising the earlier portion of her correspondence. They exhibit evident traits of a very cultivated mind: with sallies of wit rarely found in persons of so young an age as Mrs. Montague was when the greater part of her letters were written.

At the close of our Retrospect, on account of its late appearance, we place the first volume of the *Typographical Antiquities, or the History of Printing in England, Scotland, and Ireland; containing Memoirs of our ancient Printers, and a Register of the Books printed by them. Begun by the late Joseph Ames, F.R. and A.S.S. considerably augmented by William Herbert of Cheshunt, Herts; and now greatly enlarged with copious Notes, and illustrated with appropriate Engravings; comprehending the History of English Literature, and a View of the Progress of the Art of Engraving in Great Britain:* by the Rev. THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN. A work of great utility to the general cause of learning.

"The great quantity of introductory matter, (says Mr. Dibdin in his advertisement,) and the appearance of only one printer, in the ensuing pages, may excite an apprehension that the work will be extended considerably beyond the limits originally assigned to it, and that, in consequence, the subscribers, (if they choose to continue their support) will be burthened with an expence which they had no intention of incurring. But, copious as may be the manner in which the works printed by Caxton have been described, and numerous as may be the engraved illustrations to this and the following volumes, the Editor has no fear of subjecting his subscribers to the inconvenience just anticipated."

The following are the general contents of the volume: I. Ames's Preface. II. Memoirs of Ames. III. Herbert's Preface. IV. Some Account of Herbert. V. Preliminary Disquisition. VI. Some Account of the life of Caxton. VII. Books printed by Caxton. VIII. Supplement. IX. Index. In a Note to the Memoirs of Ames we have a short Life of Mr. Gough.

In Mr. Dibdin's *Preliminary Disquisition* we have a faithful outline of the early Progress of the Arts of Engraving and

Printing in England: accompanied by some of the most correct and beautiful specimens of modern wood-cutting, in imitation of the ancient, which we have almost ever seen. The initial Letter with the Portrait of Queen Elizabeth deserves the highest commendation.

The *Account of the Life of Caxton*, partly founded upon Lewis's, but corrected, and singularly enriched, forms the portion of the volume which immediately follows. In this Memoir Mr. Dibdin has drawn into one point of view, whatever could be gathered from our Printer's own works. We extract the titles of the different books printed by Caxton, from the alphabetical list at the end: accompanied in the volume by their supposed degrees of rarity.

|                                |         |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Accidence                      | - - - - | No Date |
| Æsop                           | - - - - | 1484    |
| Arthur, Histories of           | - - - - | 1485    |
| Ballad, Fragment of            | - - - - | No Date |
| Blanchardine and Eglantine     | - - - - | Ditto   |
| Boetius                        | - - - - | Ditto   |
| Book of divers Ghostly matters | - - - - | Ditto   |
| — of Good Manners              | - - - - | 1487    |
| — for Travellers               | - - - - | 1487    |
| Cato Magnus                    | - - - - | 1483    |
| Cato Parvus                    | - - - - | No Date |
| Charles the Great              | - - - - | 1485    |
| Chastising of God's Children   | - - - - | No Date |
| Chaucer's Book of Fame         | - - - - | Ditto   |
| Chaucer's Canterbury Tales     | - - - - | Ditto   |
| — Ditto                        | - - - - | Ditto   |
| — Troilus and Cresseide        | - - - - | Ditto   |
| — Minor Works with             | - - - - | Ditto   |
| Lydgates                       | - - - - | 1474    |
| Chess, Game of                 | - - - - | No Date |
| —                              | - - - - | 1489    |
| Chivalry, Fait of Arms and     | - - - - | 1484    |
| — Order of                     | - - - - | 1480    |
| Chronicle of England, &c.      | - - - - | 1480    |
| Cordial                        | - - - - | 1490    |
| Craft to know well to Die      | - - - - | No Date |
| Curial of Alain Chartier       | - - - - | 1477    |
| Dictes of the Philosophers     | - - - - | No Date |
| De Fide & Cantu, &c.           | - - - - | Ditto   |
| Directorium Sacerdotum         | - - - - | 1489    |
| Doctrinal of Sapience          | - - - - | qu?     |
| Edward the Confessour          | - - - - | 1481    |
| Godfrey of Boulogne            | - - - - | 1483    |
| Golden Legend                  | - - - - | 1483    |
| Gower's Confessio Amantis      | - - - - | No Date |
| Horæ                           | - - - - | 1475    |
| Jason                          | - - - - | No Date |
| Infancia Salvatoris            | - - - - | Ditto   |
| Katherine of Sienne            | - - - - | 1484    |
| Knight of the Tower            | - - - - | 1483    |
| Liber Festialis                | - - - - | No Date |
| Life of our Lady               | - - - - | Ditto   |
| — Saint Wenefrid               | - - - - | Lom.    |

|                             |   |   |         |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---------|
| Lombardy, History of        | - | - | qu?     |
| Lucidary                    | - | - | No Date |
| Lyndewood                   | - | - | qu?     |
| Mirror of the World         | - | - | 1481    |
| Ovid's Metamorphoses        | - | - | 1480    |
| Paris and Vienne            | - | - | 1485    |
| Pilgrimage of the Soul      | - | - | 1485    |
| Polychronicon               | - | - | 1482    |
| Proverbs of Pisa            | - | - | 1478    |
| Reynard the Fox             | - | - | 1481    |
| Royal Book                  | - | - | 1484    |
| Russel, Oration of          | - | - | No Date |
| Siege of Rhodes             | - | - | Ditto   |
| Speculum Vite Christi       | - | - | Ditto   |
| Statutes                    | - | - | Ditto   |
| Troy, Recueil des Histoires | - | - | Ditto   |
| — Histories of              | - | - | 1471    |
| Tully of Old Age, &c.       | - | - | 1481    |
| Virgil's Æneid              | - | - | 1490    |
| Work of Sapience            | - | - | No Date |

Among the more important of Caxton's works of which elaborate descriptions are given, may be mentioned "*Le Recueil des Histoires des Trois*." The first book printed by him, and unknown to German bibliographers. The second article which Mr. Dibdin gives entire, intitled "*Propositio clarissimi Oratoris Magistri Johannis Russell*," appears to have been wholly unknown to Lewis, Oldys, Ames, and Herbert: and was communicated by the kindness of the Marquis of Blandford. The extracts from Caxton's *Esop*, in his Majesty's Library,

accompanied by specimens of the woodcuts, form another article of uncommon interest: as well as the "*Book of the Noble Hystories of Kynge Arthur, and of certeyn of his knyghtes*," fol. 1485: the most curious, amusing, and scarce of all Caxton's works. The only copy of which, at present known, is in the Library of Lord Jersey at Osterley.

Beside specimens of all the varieties of Type employed by Caxton, the work is embellished with two Portraits of Ames, two of Herbert, one of Lewis, and the three supposed portraits of Caxton in one plate; with other portraits, in a superior style, of Dr. Mead, Lord Oxford, and Maittaire: and, before the Supplement, we have an accurate facsimile of an unique print, supposed to be executed by Thomaso Finiguerra, the discoverer of the art of engraving upon copper.

After what has been already said, we can hardly have occasion to express a hope that the future progress of the work may be properly encouraged.

The zeal, the industry, and the taste of the Editor, are equally conspicuous in the compilation of the volume and in the assemblage of its embellishments. Nor has the Printer been backward in contributing his share of labour to make the appearance of the work correspond with its contents.

#### HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE commercial communication with France, in a limited degree, has been lately re-opened, in consequence of which a great number of books, in every department of literature, have been imported into this country. They will enable us in future to present our readers with a greater variety, as well as a better selection, than heretofore; and we have on the present occasion, introduced several works published in different parts of Germany, Denmark, Russia, &c. We have also added, for the first time, the transactions of foreign academies, with an account of the prizes offered, for scientific discoveries, and works of merit.

##### HISTORY.

"*Lettres Historiques, Politiques, Philosophiques & Particulieres, de Henri St. John, &c.*" Letters, Historical, Political, Philosophical, and Private, of Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, from the year 1710, until 1736, containing the

secret of the negotiations of the peace of Utrecht, a variety of details relative to history, philosophy, and literature, with notes and explanations concerning these matters, as well as various persons mentioned by Bolingbroke. The whole preceded by an historical account of his life, a catalogue of his works, &c. Paris, 1808. 3 vols. 8vo. Imported by Mr. De Boffe, Nassau-street, price 1l. 16s.

The memory of the celebrated man whose inedited letters are here collected, seems to be still respected on the continent, although his very name appears to be nearly forgotten in his native land. The family of St. John, we are told, came originally from Normandy, and occupied a distinguished situation in the army of William the Conqueror, at the battle of Hastings, fought Oct. 14, 1066. This victorious prince conferred lands on St. Jean, or St. John, and he afterwards married the heiress of the house of Porci, one of the most

most wealthy in England. Their descendants formed still more brilliant alliances, being connected with the Lancastrian line.

Walter St. John, the grandfather of the statesman, represented the county of Wilts in parliament, during the reign of Charles II. James II. and William III. This was an able man, whose son Henry married the daughter of the Earl of Warwick. The eldest son by that alliance, was the subject of the present memoir. He was sent first to Eton, and then to Oxford, and is here reported to have distinguished himself at both these famous seminaries, not only by a surprising memory, but extraordinary talents. He afterwards became a little dissipated, on his first entrance into life, but he still cultivated a taste for letters, and an attachment to politics. According to his own account, a voice appeared to be constantly whispering in his ear the two following lines from Horace:

"Solve senescentem, mature, sanus equum, ne  
Peccet ad extremum ridendus, & ilia ducat."

Mr. St. John, (for so he was then called), travelled into France and Italy, and on his return, connected himself (*avec les plus beaux esprits*), with the principal men of wit of that day, such as Dryden, Pope, Swift and others. He married in 1700, and three years after was elected a member of parliament. His first connexion was with the Tory party; but he became exceedingly intimate with the famous Duke of Marlborough, and it is supposed that the credit of this great general contributed not a little to obtain for him afterwards a place in the administration. It is here very ignorantly stated, that he was nominated *minister of war and of the marine*, on the 30th of April, 1704; but although these offices were formerly united in France, they have always been separate and distinct in England.

After a variety of political intrigues in the court of Queen Anne, the Duke of Marlborough was disgraced, and at length the Earl of Sunderland, his son-in-law, also was dismissed. On this, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, became premier, and St. John secretary of state. The first grand object of the new government was an attempt to negotiate a peace, and to facilitate this, a new parliament was immediately convoked. On this occasion, Mr. St. John must have

felt himself in a peculiarly delicate situation in regard to his *friend* the Duke of Marlborough, of whom he makes mention in a letter written about this period, in the following manner:

"In respect to whatsoever concerns this great man, his future situation entirely depends upon himself. Matters were formerly carried so far, that we shall never fall into a similar bondage again. It is absolutely necessary that he should abandon those who have hitherto advised him. He is doubtless prudent, and I dare to say, that it was in direct opposition to his own better judgment, that he permitted himself to be drawn in, so as to countenance the violent measures of the faction: I cannot promise however that he will not persevere. I frankly avow to you, that I most sincerely wish for his prosperity, and this too with far greater sincerity than many of those who affect to flatter him, and make their court to the commander, at the very same time they forget that respect which is due to royalty."

On the 23d of January, 1711, he expresses himself as follows to a distinguished member of the States General of Holland.

"The Duke of Marlborough is at present here. He has at length resolved to submit himself in all things to the Queen's pleasure, and on this footing he may be able to support himself. All those who have the honour to be engaged in public affairs, are ready to take him by the hand, and to render the best services to her Majesty, and to the common cause, of which they are capable, in concert with him: but it is necessary that he should be candid."

Meanwhile St. John was desirous to effect a peace with France, and was not at all ashamed to make the first overtures himself. "He searched," we are told, "for an obscure agent, who, although he had no pretensions whatsoever to consequence, yet possessed sufficient capacity to fulfil this mission in a proper manner, and with all due secrecy. While looking about for such a person, the Earl of Jersey pointed out the Abbé Gaultier, a poor French priest, well adapted for such a delicate business. Gaultier, who did not want talents, readily entered into the plan, and having been brought to the house of the subject of this memoir, entered into the views of the minister, who promised him, in case of success, an adequate

quate reward. His instructions were, to inform those who directed the affairs of Louis XIV. that the Queen of England was desirous of peace, but that the members of the cabinet were unable to open a separate negotiation with France, being obliged, for their own preservation, to act with extreme caution. It was therefore necessary, on the part of the Monarch in question, to propose to the Dutch, that they should renew the conferences for a general pacification, and that when this occurred, England would adopt such decisive measures, as should render it impossible for the United Provinces to manage the negotiations, in the same manner as hitherto, with a view of rendering them abortive.

"Gaultier immediately embarked on board a vessel, landed at Nieuport on the 15th of January, 1711, and intimated to M. de Torcy, the French minister, that he was about to repair to Paris, where he would wait for further orders, by which he might regulate his future conduct. On his arrival there, he was sent for to Versailles, and on being introduced, spoke to the Secretary of State, as follows:

"If you are desirous of peace, I am ready to communicate the means of accomplishing that great object, independently of Holland, the indecent conduct, and exaggerated pretensions of which, have doubtless wounded the feelings of his Majesty, and bereaved him of all desire of treating through such a channel with the allies.

"The Abbé afterwards communicated the present situation of the English government, as well as the views of the new ministry, which had succeeded in destroying the influence of the whigs, more especially of the Duke of Marlborough and his principal friends, whose object had ever been to push the war to the most violent extremities. It was at the same time added, that all at present required, was for M. de Torcy to transmit by him a letter to Lord Jersey, who was still minister in Holland, merely to state, that he was happy to hear he enjoyed good health, and thanked him for his kind recollections. It was observed, that this letter would be sufficient to demonstrate that the French King was desirous of peace, and had authorised his minister to listen to the propositions of England, whither he would instantly return, to bring them back with him as fast as possible to Versailles."

There is, however, another version of this curious intrigue, that finally led first to a treaty, and then to a peace. The Abbé Alari, who afterwards became a frequent guest at Lord Bolingbroke's table, was accustomed to state this anecdote in a different manner, observing, that he had learned the particulars of his mission to France from the Abbé's own mouth. Gaultier, he said, frequented a coffee-house in London, where it was usual to discourse freely on public affairs. A young man, secretary to Mr. St. John, repaired thither frequently, and staid so long, that he was often absent from the office at the hours required for his attendance. The minister, who attributed his irregularities to dissipation, often reprimanded him for his conduct; but one day, by way of apology, he told his patron freely, that his neglect originated in the pleasure enjoyed by him, in a public coffee-room, where the company was constantly employed in discussing the affairs of Europe. He added, that the chief orator was a well informed Frenchman, who spoke very good English. On this St. John was desirous of seeing Gaultier; and after discoursing with him, he was so well satisfied with his talents and discretion, that he determined to send him to France. On his arrival at Paris, he informed M. de Torcy of the object of his mission, in a letter, written in such a manner as to interest the minister, who immediately appointed an interview in the Plain of Mount Rouge; and after the Abbé had there detailed the particulars entrusted to him, he was admitted to an audience of Louis XIV. But," continues the editor, "is it possible that the presence of so obscure a man as Gaultier, at Versailles, where M. de Torcy saw such a crowd of strangers, should be accompanied with the least inconvenience? Or that a minister should appoint a rendezvous in the open air, and amidst snow, in the month of January, at the risk of exciting suspicion, and discovering the whole mystery, in order to hear a recital, that could be made with so much greater ease in his own cabinet?"

In whatever manner the negotiation commenced, there can be no manner of doubt, but that such a proposition coming from England, at a period of unexampled prosperity, could not fail to be highly flattering and agreeable to the French King, who was by this time reduced to a most humiliating state of depression.

"England,

"England," we are told, "did not demand from Louis XIV. any onerous or disagreeable engagement; all required, in return, was a simple complimentary letter, to make known that he accepted a general proposition for a peace, which he might flatter himself to be able hereafter to conclude, on equitable conditions; while he himself had hitherto agreed to purchase a treaty by the most painful and even humiliating sacrifices. Notwithstanding this, some of his ministers were of opinion, that such a flattering expectation ought not to be yielded to, alledging at the same time, that the Dutch then, as heretofore, would not fail to insist on too many advantages on their own side, and, failing of those, would be sure to put an end to the negotiation."

"The marquis de Torcy, however, conciliated all parties, by proposing to cause it to be declared to the English minister, that the King, justly irritated at the conduct of the States-General, would no longer listen to any terms of peace, which might be negotiated through their means; but that he would most readily treat by means of the court of St. James's. The Abbé Gaultier having learned this decision, immediately set off for England, with a letter to the Earl of Jersey, about the end of January. Soon after this, he transmitted notice to M. de Torcy, that while the cabinet of Great Britain participated fully in the reasons which prevented France from negotiating through the intervention of the Dutch, it was at the same time necessary on the part of the King, to transmit the terms of a general peace, in order to be communicated to the Queen's allies. On the receipt of this communication, it was replied on the part of Louis XIV., that his Majesty still persisted in his resolution, of abstaining from all intercourse with Holland, and that he now proposed to the Queen of England, to assemble a congress, before the opening of the campaign, in which all the powers engaged in the war might regulate the conditions of a general and definitive peace." This was accordingly complied with, and finally led to the treaty of Utrecht, a treaty unpopular in England, and which led to the impeachment and disgrace of its authors.

Before we conclude this interesting article, we shall transcribe a specimen of the letters. The following is a free translation of an epistle from

Louis XIV. to the Queen\* (Anne) of England:

"Marli, this 22d June, 1712.

"MADAM, MY SISTER,

"I am about to do for you what I would never have granted at the request of any other person, but I am happy to furnish new means of advancing the object of peace; and I wish at the same time to evince to all the world, that entire confidence which I place in you. It is impossible for me to give more certain proofs of this, than by committing to your Majesty, during the suspension of arms, the guard of my city, citadel, and forts of Dunkirk.

"I hope that this mark of my entire esteem and amity, joined to the renunciation which the King of Spain makes for himself and his descendants, of his rights to my crown, will wholly re-establish that perfect union, which I am desirous of ever preserving with you; being very truly,

"Madam, my Sister,

"Your good Brother,

"LOUIS."

Letter from Lord Bolingbroke to the Marquis de Torcy:

"Whitehall, this <sup>20th June,</sup>  
1st July, 1712.

"SIR,

"On the 14th of this month, (O. S.) I received, by Lavigne, your dispatches of the 22d, (N.S.) and I have only waited for letters from the Duke of Ormond, to return you an answer. The correspondence arrived this morning, and, in the mean time, your courier has brought me the letters which you did me the honor to write on the 27th current. The details transmitted by the Duke of Ormond, are in strict conformity to what you mention, and I have not failed to read all these dispatches to the Queen.

"Her Majesty, Sir, commands me to tell you, that it is with the most sensible displeasure she perceives that the enemies of peace still find means to retard the conclusion of it, subjecting the negotiation to new difficulties and new dangers; but as her Majesty has adopted a firm resolution of not yielding to any obstacles calculated to impede it, and to continue to labour, in conjunction with the King, for the re-establishment of the public repose, she doubts not but we shall be able to render useless, this last effort of those, who wish either to

\* The original letter was written by the king's own hand.

purchase

purchase their own advantages, or gratify their private resentments, at the price of the prolongation of all the miseries of war.

"I have just spoken, in consequence of the Queen's orders, to all the ministers now here, appertaining to those princes whose troops are subsidised by her Majesty alone, or jointly with the United Provinces. I have informed them, that she will regard the conduct of the generals of their masters, at this juncture, as a declaration on the part of these princes themselves, either for, or against her; and she doubts not, but after due reflection, the generals in question will not hesitate a moment to obey the orders of the Duke of Ormond: in the contrary case, they are no longer to receive any pay.

"The Queen, Sir, has at the same time commanded me to communicate to you, the resolution she has adopted in case any of the foreign troops should persist to remain with the army of Prince Eugene. In that predicament, the Duke of Ormond shall retire with the English forces, and all those disposed to march along with him, which apparently will not be the smaller number, and he is at the same time to declare, that the Queen intends neither to act any longer against France, nor to pay those who are disposed to do so. And her Majesty, who hitherto has preserved a good understanding with her allies, if pushed by them to extremities such as those alluded to, will deem herself justified before God and man, by continuing the negotiations of Utrecht, or elsewhere, without caring whether they concur or not.

"Accordingly, Sir, I have now the honour to promise you, in the name of her Majesty, that if the Most Christian King shall place the city, citadel, and forts of Dunkirk, in the hands of the Queen, her Majesty will not hesitate to conclude a separate peace, leaving a term for the other powers to accede to it. I am, with the, &c. &c. &c."

"*Discours qui a obtenu la premiere mention honorable, sur cette Question, &c.*" The Discourse which obtained the first honourable mention, on the following Question, proposed by the Institute of France: "What has been the influence of the Crusades, in respect to the Liberties of the People of Europe; their Civilization; the progress of their Knowledge; their Commerce, and their Indus-

try?" By J. J. Lemoine. Paris, 1808. 1 vol. 8vo. Imported, in 1809, by Mr. De Boffe, Nassau-street, Soho.

As this is a work of some consideration, and both in respect to the notice with which it has been honoured, and the subject of which it treats, merits a considerable degree of attention, we shall here endeavour to present an outline of the whole.

It is observed in the introduction, that of all the remarkable epochs of history, few require a greater degree of attention than that, during which whole nations seemed desirous to quit their native soil, for the purpose of establishing themselves in the character of conquerors in distant countries. Those armed emigrations, which have overturned established empires, erected new ones, and modified the characters, the genius, the customs of mankind, possess something great as well as instructive in their nature, which periods of peace and happiness can never present. Among events of this species, one of the most singular is, the invasion of a portion of Asia by the Christians of the West, and the wars undertaken by them, in the name of their Founder, for the conquest of Palestine, and the deliverance of Jerusalem. The Crusades have agitated every portion of the known world; they filled the space of two centuries; they occasioned commotions in innumerable nations; and the causes, as well as effects, are worthy of attention.

#### OF EUROPE BEFORE THE CRUSADES.

We are told, that the period which elapsed between the reign of Theodosius, and the foundation of the kingdom of the Lombards in Italy, was precisely that when the human race was most miserable. From that epoch, the sombre tints of this melancholy picture began to disappear, until the end of the reign of Charlemagne: but hope once more seems to abandon the human breast, at the recital of those disasters which afflicted Europe under the posterity of this prince; at the bare recollection of whose wars, massacres, irruptions of barbarous nations, plagues, famines, and increasing superstitions, the heart shrinks from the contemplation of so many horrors!

Germany, we are told, at this time exhibited, not only in its provinces, but even in its great cities, the disgusting image of servitude; France was but little better; and England, during the reign of the Conqueror's sons, appears to have been

been in a worse condition than either of them. Scotland was subjected to the feudal yoke: Ireland approached to the savage state. Denmark and Sweden were less degraded; but human nature attained the ultimate degree of misery on the banks of the Vistula and the Neva; while Spain, occupied by the Goths, groaned beneath the load of oppression; and slavery and feudality degraded Italy itself. It was from these, however—it was from Spain and Italy—that a few scattered rays of hope seemed ready to issue.

"It is well known, how much we are indebted to the Arabians established in these two countries; and however afflicting the quarrels between civil and ecclesiastical power may seem, yet liberty and property in Italy seemed to derive advantage even from misfortunes. The superiority of address over force, and of intelligence over matter, began to be known. Something grand was discovered in the plans of the popes, more especially of Gregory II.—of that Hildebrand, who created popes before he himself became one; and tried, after being encircled by the tiara, to bereave the emperors of the claim of the investitures, to become himself the centre of all power, to govern them, and prepare for those crusades, of which he and Sylvestre had conceived the vast idea. He died; but if his genius disappeared with him, his designs and his power at least survived in Urbain. It would seem, that the spirit of the ancient Romans had animated these audacious pontiffs, and that a secret voice told them, that Rome ought to be once more the mistress of the universe.

"Constantinople, however, still appeared to maintain the superiority. That city had never been taken or ravaged by the barbarians; and notwithstanding the horrors that preceded the reign of Alexis Comnenus, and the attack of the Bulgarians on the north, of the Turks on the south, and the Norman princes on the west, the throne of the East, to the astonishment of all, still stood erect. Although its history exhibits a deplorable series of crimes, and of punishments, and mutilations—the loss of eyes and the cloister had constantly been the punishment of those ambitious sovereigns who had appeared, and were overturned, each in his turn, in this bloody arena—yet it was evident that the Greeks began to breathe under Alexis, and that

the empire once more began to elevate its august head.

"Constantinople was then the centre of an immense commerce, which directed its course from that metropolis towards Italy—Italy, already known by its trade with the Levant, as well as with Western Europe, and more especially with Flanders, which began to figure in the commercial world. But it is easy to suppose how feeble these first essays must have been. When there was neither surety for goods nor for persons; when private war was permitted, and continually recurred to; when petty sovereigns on all sides set up their pretensions; when every lord, rushing out of his fortress, ravaged the country, and seized on his prey—where was liberty to be found? Could culture make a rapid progress; could commerce be enlarged, so as to aggrandize and enrich nations; could knowledge be increased, and become more extensive? Are we astonished, then, to behold servitude, both agricultural and domestic, establish itself every where? that fiefs should become hereditary? that *arriere fiefs* should be multiplied? that independent properties should be transformed into feudal ones? and that a crowd of men, until then reputed free, should precipitate themselves into servitude, merely to escape servitude? How was it possible for the human mind to shake off these shackles? was it possible to keep up any extensive communication? The sole mode of approximation, was for the purpose of fighting. So far from the art of printing being invented, paper scarcely existed; for this invention only dates its origin from the end of the 11th century. The language of man was equally barbarous with his reason: a degenerate Latinity was for a long time the language of the learned and the intelligent. And what learned men, and what sages!"

We are now told, that in the 11th century, the first accents of the Troubadours began to be heard; and that it was in 1122, that William Count de Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine died. But the tales and romances of the French *Trouveurs* exhibited ignorance and absurdity; while the language, still rough and disgusting, offered but few resources to genius.

#### THE CAUSES OF THE CRUSADES.

These are described to be of two kinds—the one public, and the other private. In the first place, the extraordinary

dinary successes of the Mussulmen excited the jealousy, while their real or supposed cruelties provoked the vengeance, of the Christian world. Europe, at the same time, was unhappy; and the love of booty, of novelty, and the rich productions of the East, all contributed to excite the adventurers. In addition to this, we ought to enumerate the privileges accorded to those who assumed the Cross; the warlike manners of the people; the religious enthusiasm; and the particular interest of the see of Rome.

#### INFLUENCE OF THE CRUSADES ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The first evil produced by these expeditions, is stated to be the depopulation of the European kingdoms: some writers pretend, that they produced an expenditure of nearly six millions of men, and the most moderate authors estimate the loss at two millions. The next loss is that of capital, together with the relaxation of industry and of cultivation. The third, is the interruption given to commerce; the fourth is stated to be, the degeneracy of manners—the additional cruelty produced by wars, in which an idea of religion had been intermixed, so as to render our ancestors more sanguinary, and their contests more inhuman.

#### OF THE SALUTARY INFLUENCE OF THE CRUSADES.

These were manifest, first, in respect to the safety of Portugal; as many of the adventurers landed at Lisbon, assisted in the conquest of Cintra and Palmela (1147), of Sylves (1190), of Lisbon itself (1218), and enabled the Sanchos and the Alphonsos to establish the foundations of the kingdom. The crusades proved also favourable to truces between the European princes, who were persuaded that all private quarrels ought to be stifled, in order to engage with heart and hand against the infidels. These, too, were generally followed by pacifications; and the advantages, as well as blessings of repose, became evident.

#### OF THE ALTERATIONS PRODUCED IN RESPECT TO THE ROYAL POWER, AND CIVIL LIBERTY.

France is here said to have derived considerable advantage from the absence of her warlike barons. Their expeditions to the East, not only enabled the kings of France to reign quietly, but also to add to the domains of the crown, either by the purchase or the lapse of the estates of many of them, in default

of heirs. These are circumstances which, added to the royal power, proved also favourable to liberty, we are told; but while the clergy preached in favour of the enfranchisement of slaves, they at the same time retained the peasants residing on the church lands, in their accustomed state of bondage. The French monarchs, about this time, began to grant certain privileges to the towns appertaining to themselves; while the great vassals of the crown, in imitation of the sovereign, and with his consent, enfranchised their villages, &c. also, by which they reaped an immediate profit. But some of the cities, of their own accord, laid the foundations of their own liberty, without consulting the wishes of their superiors. Thus, we are told by Mezeray, in his History of Fiefs, that Marseilles declared itself free, during the absence and captivity of the Duke of Anjou in Egypt, while Tholouse did the same in the time of Alphonso. The former of these princes was forced to accede from necessity; the other only followed the impulses of his own heart, in confirming the inhabitants in their privileges; and when the *serfs* residing in the country supplicated for a similar favour, it was immediately granted.

#### GENERAL RESULTS.

After enumerating in general the advantages, as well as disadvantages, accruing to Europe from the crusades, the author presents the following summary, by way of deduction:

1. They for a moment extended the bounds of the Greek empire; but they at the same time enfeebled, and thus rendered the conquest more easy for the Mussulmen.

2. They assisted the Christians to found the kingdom of Portugal; but without their aid, it is probable that Europe would have expelled the Moors.

3. Private wars became indeed, for a time, less frequent; but these dissensions were renewed; the manners became more corrupt; while the spirit of the crusades rendered men more ferocious.

4. They disembarrassed kings of their most turbulent subjects; but they depopulated Europe.

5. Commerce, industry, and knowledge were increased; but these were only incidental circumstances, for the sources of industry were dried up, trade was for a while interrupted, and the progress of knowledge retarded.

“*Histoire de la Suède, &c.*” A History of Sweden, 2 vols. Paris.

This

This nation, which once acted such a conspicuous part in the affairs of Europe, has of late years dwindled into insignificance. The times of Gustavus Adolphus, and of Charles XII. are passed away, and the armies and navy of this country, which once penetrated into Germany and Poland, and gave laws to the Baltic, are no longer heard of. The two last reigns have reduced the court of Stockholm, and what is far worse, the country which supported it, to comparative insignificance. What with arbitrary proceedings, and military usurpations on the side of one king, and wars and projects, to which the nation proved unequal on the part of both, complete ruin seems to have ensued.

The work now before us, was written and published between that epoch when Gustavus, who perished by the hands of an incensed noble, overturned the constitution of his native country, and the forcible abdication of his son Gustavus Adolphus. Recent events therefore, are not to be expected in it, but it contains a variety of interesting particulars, which we shall arrange under their respective heads.

#### COMMERCE.

The trade of this country appears, like her glory, to have declined with extraordinary rapidity. With Russia, Courland, Prussia, and the northern parts of Germany, the balance is stated to be against her, to the amount of from 150 to 200,000 rix dollars. With Denmark she gains; but this gain is said to be absorbed by contraband traffic; the commerce with England, is by far the most profitable, as she exports iron, pitch, planks, &c. to the value of 1,000,000 of rix dollars, and receives lead, coals, leather, and tin, in return, to the amount of only 100,000 rix dollars. Formerly the smuggling trade, in tea, spirits, &c. to this country, was exceedingly advantageous, but the commutation act tended not a little to its extinction.

#### FINANCES.

In consequence of frequent foreign wars, the finances have long experienced a great degree of depression. In the 18th century, the inhabitants experienced a severe loss, by changing the value of the silver coin. Charles XII. by his impolitic and romantic expeditions, was under the necessity of substituting copper money, and his minister Baron Goertz, a man fertile in expedients, proposed to alter the value of this metal, so as to place it on a par with silver! This

led to *Billets de Necessité*, the nature of which is fully expressed by the very name. At the death of the monarch just alluded to, there were to the amount of about six millions of rix dollars of it in circulation. In 1726, bank notes payable to the bearer, were introduced. In 1765, the bank had claims on government and individuals, for 735 tons of gold, and in 1762, the exchange with Hamburgh was so extremely disadvantageous that it amounted to 108 marks per crown Banco.

In 1776, the late king adopted the plans of Baron Lilliecrantz, with a view to remedy these disorders; in consequence of this, loans were procured in foreign countries. The state added to the real property which the bank already possessed, four millions and a half rix dollars, and the copper which the crown receives under the name of tythe, was also employed for the same purpose.—The French revolution, by putting an end to the subsidy, and the war that ensued, by increasing the expenditure, reduced the credit of the state to the most deplorable condition.

#### THE BANK

Of Stockholm was founded in 1657, and its charter renewed in 1668. The plan of it was formed by a Livonian named Palmsturck, and all the states of the kingdom, except the order of peasants, who refused to have any connection with it, were nominated directors.

Individuals may deposit sums there, and draw them out when they have occasion for them, on paying one quarter per cent. People may borrow on iron, copper, and silver plate, at the rate of four per cent. It never lends either to the crown or individuals, without having the necessary security; its credit therefore, in Sweden, and in foreign countries, always stood high.

#### UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Upsal, the oldest of the Swedish universities, was founded in 1476 by Steno Sture, Regent of Sweden, whose conduct in that high office rendered his country flourishing, at a period when it seemed only to be destined to misery and misfortunes.

Gustavus I. paid the utmost attention to this institution, but it was entirely neglected by his sons. Gustavus Adolphus revived it in the beginning of his reign, assigned funds for its support, and provided it with able masters, whom he invited from foreign countries. Locenius, well versed in the antiquities of the

North;

North; Frienslemius, known by his commentaries on several ancient authors and his supplements to Livy; Scheffer, an universal scholar, whose researches were directed by sound criticism, and Olaus Rudebeck, a native of Sweden, and author of the celebrated dissertation on the northern antiquities, formerly distinguished themselves there.

In the last century, Linnæus, Celsius, Wallerius, and Klingenshierna, all born in Sweden, have acquired a brilliant reputation at this university.

The celebrated Bergman is lately dead, but Thunberg, celebrated for his cabinet of oriental curiosities, as also Melanderhielm and Prosperin, are well known to the literary world as men of science.

The library contains a collection of books, no less valuable on account of their number than their scarcity; the MS. of the *Edda* and the *Codex Argenteus* are among the most curious; the gold and silver letters of the latter have given rise to much conjecture: it appears that they are fixed to the parchment by means of some incaustic.

The Botanical Garden is celebrated on account of the care bestowed on it by Linnæus. Passionately fond of this science, which he so earnestly cultivated, and liberally seconded in his efforts by government, this great naturalist neglected no opportunity of storing it with every curious object that the vegetable kingdom contains in the four quarters of the world. Those plants that can stand the severe climate of this northern latitude, are placed in the open air; the rest are distributed in different departments, where they enjoy that degree of heat which is necessary to make them prosper.

The Observatory owes its origin to Andrew Celsius. The foundation of it is now shaken, and on that account observations cannot be made with all the accuracy which is requisite.

An Anatomical Theatre has been lately erected.

The Economical Theatre contains models of instruments, invented by the genius of man, to assist the labours of agriculture and industry.

The Chemical Laboratory is celebrated for the labours of Wallerius and Bergman. The apparatus is extensive, commodious, and well arranged.

The students in the University are about 500 in number, and these live in such a regular and orderly manner, as to

reflect honour on them, and ought to produce shame on the superintendants of the seminaries destined for the education of youth in more opulent and luxurious countries. The deposed king was chancellor.

The University of Abo, in Finland, was founded in the year 1640, during the minority of Christina. It is indebted for its library to M. Arkenholz, author of the memoirs of that singular Princess.

The University of Lund, in Scania, was founded in 1660, during the minority of Charles XI. Biernsthohl, known by his travels, an ample relation of which has been published, was professor of the Oriental language here; Mr. Norberg, his successor, is eminently distinguished for the same species of learning. M. De Lagerbring, professor of history, and well known by his productions in that science, has lately paid the debt of nature; but M. Retzuis, who teaches natural history, and has written several celebrated works, still continues to preside here with his accustomed applause.

But Samuel Puffendorff was the glory of this university. When his learned work on the Laws of Nature and Nations appeared, two of his colleagues treated him in the same manner as Lunge treated Wolf. After having done every thing in their power to molest him in the execution of their duty, they represented him to the king as the author of a dangerous system; but Charles XI., listening to the voice of reason, silenced these persecutors, and protected the object of their rancour and envy.

#### LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The oldest of these is the Royal Academy of Sciences, founded at Upsal, in 1720, by Eric Beuzelius, who, from being librarian to the university, was raised to the rank of an archbishop. This society first published a kind of journal, the intention of which was to give an account of the best foreign works that appeared. It afterwards printed memoirs, which, after having been some time discontinued, were again revived under the protection of the present king, while Duke of Sudermania.

M. Auriviluis, lately deceased, was a long time secretary to this academy. He was a man of superior erudition, and united shining talents to great modesty; he excelled above all in a knowledge of the Oriental languages.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm was established in 1738. The celebrated Linnæus was among the number

number of its founders. Experimental philosophy, natural history, medicine, political economy, mathematics, and mechanics, are the principal objects which engage the attention of its members. At the end of every three months they publish in Swedish, a volume of memoirs relating to these different branches of science. The Academy has erected an observatory at its own expense; it is a beautiful edifice, and stands upon an eminence in the northern suburbs. They enjoy considerable funds, for which they are indebted to the generosity of several opulent patriots. One of these, Nicolas Sahlgren, a wealthy merchant of Gottenburg, presented them with various munificent donations, that would have done honour to a prince.

#### POETRY AND THE FINE ARTS.

Dahn, like the English Chaucer, the father of the poetry of this country, has composed a work, called "Swedish Liberty," a tragedy, odes, and a great number of fugitive pieces. He has had many successors. The poem of Count De Creutz, entitled, "Atis & Camilla," is an Arcadian pastoral, highly esteemed. The odes, epistles, pastorals, and satires of Count De Gislénborg, are also spoken of with applause. He celebrates the famous passage of the Belt, which rendered Charles Gustavus master of the greater part of Denmark. Madame De Nordenflycht, the northern Sappho, is tender, plaintive, and languishing: she has produced an apology for the fair sex, in opposition to Jean Jaques Rousseau. Count Oxenstierna, whose name alone commands respect, published some pieces which do honour to his genius: his ode on the death of Gustavus Adolphus has been much admired, as it possesses all the fire and elevation requisite for such compositions. He wrote another upon "Hope," and two other poems, entitled, "Morning," and "The Storm." Mr. Kelgren, in his odes and satires, displays taste, genius, and imagination. Klewberg, Leopold, Lidner, and Sjöberg, also occupy a distinguished rank among the Swedish poets.

The fine arts had their rise in Sweden during the reign of Charles XI. Limke and Ehrenstrahl, foreigners naturalised to the kingdom by their long residence in it, have left some very valuable monuments of their talents. The former painted the battles of Charles X., which are still to be seen in the castle of Drottningholm; and the latter produced a picture of Charles XI., his

coronation, &c.; which are admired by the connoisseurs.

At the same time, architecture, under the patronage of Count Nicodemus de Tessin, reared her august head, and edifices began to be erected after the best models of Rome and Florence. Of the artists of the last century, Lunberg, lately deceased, excelled in portrait painting. Sergel flourishes at present as a sculptor, and, on account of the beauties of his chisel, may be ranked among the first in Europe of that profession.

#### ARTS AND SCIENCES, LITERATURE, &c.

When the clouds of ignorance were happily dissipated in the southern parts of Europe, Sweden, still oppressed with the fatal effects of the union of Colmar, remained enveloped in ignorance, tyranny, and oppression.

The Danish yoke was at length broken, and the shame and remorse of Christiern proved a solace to his wounded conscience; but they were a poor atonement to his subjects.

Gustavus I. on succeeding to the Swedish sceptre, was employed in rebuilding cities destroyed by fire, relieving peasants beggared by tax-gatherers, and in the encouragement of agriculture, industry, and commerce.

Gustavus Adolphus was employed in an extensive and glorious contest. He evinced a taste for literature, but the ravages of war prevented him from bending his mighty and comprehensive mind to the arts of peace. Christina possessing an unworthy opinion of her subjects, deemed them unfit for mental labour; the learned foreigners whom she invited to her court, excited however the emulation of the natives.

Charles X. sought only for the glory to be derived from arms; the reign of Charles XI. was longer and more peaceful, and became favourable from these circumstances alone to the cause of literature. Nothing was heard during the life of Charles XII. but the din of battle.

After a war of 21 years, peace was at length restored to the kingdom. The muses then began to establish themselves in Sweden, under the wings of civil, political, and religious liberty, and the throne considered it as a glory to protect them.

Louisa-Ulrica, knowing the value of letters, honoured those who cultivated them, with her friendship and esteem. Gustavus III. inspired by his mother with a taste for learning, cultivated it with eagerness. He himself was an author,

author, and not only composed a work on the balance of power in the north of Europe, but also produced several plays. But the wars arising out of the French revolution, once more banished the muses, and have cast a baleful shade over literature.

The limits of our work will not permit further extracts.

"*Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne, et du Démembrement de cette République*;" History of the Anarchy of Poland, and of the Dismemberment of that Republic. By A. Rulhiere. 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1807.

The name of M. Rulhiere is well known on the continent, and at one period attained a high degree of celebrity in France. He commenced his career as a diplomatist, and was sometime secretary to the Baron de Breteuil, at the court of St. Petersburg. He was there, indeed, during the short, and celebrated convulsion, that deposed Peter III., and placed his Empress, Catharine, on the throne. Undazzled by the exploits, and even the virtues, of this memorable female, he saw something to pity in the character of the late sovereign, and much to condemn in the conduct of that consort, who deprived him of his throne, his liberty, and perhaps also, of his life.

Accordingly, after his return to Paris, he drew up a minute account of all the circumstances that had occurred, but did not dare to publish this in a country where the freedom of the press was then, as now, unknown. It was customary, at that period, however (1765, 1766, 1767), to circulate writings of this description in manuscript, under an implied promise of secrecy, and the work of which we now treat, was accordingly read in the first circles. The new empress, who was alive to every thing in which her fame happened to be concerned, soon obtained intelligence of what had occurred, and immediately employed the Baron Grimm, who during her whole reign, served in the capacity of a literary agent, in order to obtain the suppression of a writing so little conducive to her reputation. Partly through his means, and partly by the intervention of the Russian ambassador at the court of Versailles, a promise was extracted, not to print or circulate the narrative in question, until after the demise of the sovereign who felt herself so deeply affected by its publication.

Meanwhile, the French court, which

had taken a lively interest in the affairs of Poland, determined to send an agent thither for the purpose of fomenting the insurrection that had taken place, and producing a formidable resistance to the partitioning powers. Rulhiere was first selected on this occasion, but he was prevented from prosecuting his journey, by the appearance of another and more successful candidate. This was the famous Dumouriez, whose exploits afterwards contributed not a little to the success of the French revolution, and whose name will be thus handed down to posterity, when the petty wars in Poland have been long forgotten. He was then a field officer in the French service, replete with the spirit of enterprise, and full of youth and ardor. It was accordingly supposed, that the services of an adventurer of this description, who could unite in his own person, the distinct qualities of a secret diplomatic agent, with those of a partisan acquainted with the operations of war, and capable of organizing a body of troops, would be best adapted for carrying into effect those operations suggested by the crafty, but feeble policy of Louis XV.

Thus disappointed in his views, the author of the work now under consideration, was recompensed in some measure by a pension, a ready admittance into the French Academy, and the office of secretary to one of the princes of the blood. His leisure enabled him to compose a philosophic poem, and having seen enough of arbitrary governments to detest them, it was replete with sentiments hostile to despotism. This obtained for him the friendship of Voltaire, and he at the same time enjoyed the high honor of living in a certain degree of intimacy with Montesquieu, Mably, and Rousseau, all of whom he survived. As they dropped off, he cultivated an intimacy with Neckar, and their successors, and lived long enough to behold a revolution in France, but was so lucky as to die before he witnessed any of the horrors with which it was unfortunately attended.

His chief work, was "*l'Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne*," written nominally for the instruction of the dauphin, whose immediate descendant beheld an insurrection of another sort, of which he became the victim, and thus suffered for the crimes and injustice of his predecessors. No historian in our time, has been furnished with such am-

ple materials. The office for the minister of foreign affairs, presented him with all such public documents as existed in France, while the courts of Vienna, Dresden and Berlin, opened their archives for the same purpose. Not content with an official correspondence on the part of his government, he actually visited all these capitals in 1776, and thus was enabled on the spot, to ascertain facts, compare authorities, and obtain information, both direct and collateral.

But whether it was, that Rulhiere was getting old, or had become indolent; that he was no longer spurred on by necessity, or actuated by a love of glory, certain it is, that death overtook him in 1791, by the time he had finished the narrative to the end of the year 1770. He had intended to conclude the whole at the epoch of the peace of Kainardgi, but this task was left to his executors, who have now completed the labours of more than twenty years.

The fate of Poland has been singular in the extreme, and in her fate, we have beheld the extinction of a great state, in consequence of the sudden rise of a barbarous but powerful monarchy. This country was originally possessed by the Vandals, and in consequence of the invasion of the neighbouring nations, became divided into small principalities, each nearly independent, but all at times acknowledging a superior, or paramount lord. In or about the year 700, the body of the people conferred the supreme command, with the title of Duke, upon the founder of Cracow, on which he conferred his own name. On the failure of his posterity, a peasant called Piastus, was nominated to the ducal dignity, and it must be conceded, both according to the testimony of history and tradition, that he proved worthy of his exalted rank. At length, in the year 999, Boleslaus, for the first time, assumed the title and insignia of king, and by his victorious sword, Prussia, Bohemia, and Moravia were rendered tributary. In consequence of a marriage between one of his successors (Boleslaus II.) and the heiress of Red Russia, in 1059 that country was annexed to the crown of Poland, while Jagello, in 1384 united his hereditary domains, as Grand Duke of Lithuania; and these extensive territories, which had now become a great kingdom, descended to his posterity. At length, however, in 1572, the male line became extinct in Sigismund Augustus,

who wisely indulged all the sectarists, including those of the Greek communion, not only with liberty to sit in the diet, but also promoted them to all the honours and privileges hitherto confined to the catholics alone. Happy would it have been for his successors, thrice happy for his subjects, had they been swayed by a similar policy!

After a disputed succession, and some civil commotions, Stephen Batori, Prince of Transylvania, was elevated to the vacant throne towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, and he thought fit to strengthen his pretensions by a marriage with Anne, the sister of Sigismund Augustus. On his death in 1586, an *abdicated* king of Sweden was duly elected. Under Uladislus and John II. the oppression of their Cossack subjects produced, as usual, a certain degree of resistance, and this resistance under Schmilenski, who was aided by the Russians, proved fortunate and successful, in consequence of which, by the treaty of Oliva, the splendor of the Polish crown, was suddenly eclipsed. Immediately after this, John Casimir resigned his throne, and by a strange reverse of fortune, employed the remainder of his days as a poet. He closed his eyes as Abbot of St. Germain in France.

The sole merit of his successor, consisted in his descent from Piastus; it is therefore not at all astonishing if his reign should prove inglorious; but that of his successor, John Sobieski, the crown-general, proved brilliant; particularly by the signal defeat of the Turks, and the rescue of one of the greatest states in Christendom, from their hitherto victorious arms. But the latter part of his reign was exposed to jealousies and discontents, in consequence of a wish either real or suppositious, that he intended the throne to be hereditary in his own family.

After a short *interregnum* on his death, Augustus, Elector of Saxony, was crowned in 1697, but he was for a time dethroned, in consequence of that memorable irruption effected by Charles XII. and afterwards restored by the more regular efforts, and superior policy of the Czar Peter the Great, Stanislaus, father-in-law, to Louis XV. having been obliged to make a hasty retreat. On the death of the former, in 1763, the Empress of Russia, ambitious of giving a king to Poland, placed her favourite, Stanislaus Poniatowski, on the vacant throne, and maintained him there, in violation

violation of all principle, after a forcible election, by means of foreign mercenaries.

It was then, that the neighbouring courts, who were prepared for a new and hitherto unheard of system of plunder, under the name of *partition*, encouraged the claims of the *dissidents*, or dissenters, to equal rights, privileges, and immunities. By a denial of these, the diet rendered them at once enemies of their native country, and the allies of Russia, which had protected them; it is not a little remarkable too, that England, by means of her ambassador at Warsaw, supported their just pretensions. At length, in 1769, a general anarchy seemed to take place, and the Poles, who beheld their king supported by a Russian army, and a feeble minority of his countrymen, established confederacies, organized a general revolt, and were secretly assisted in all their operations by the French, who sent money and officers thither.

If we inquire with M. Rulhiere, what could produce the subjugation of a great nation, which had once held Prussia in vassalage, given sovereigns to Russia, and freed the house of Austria from the dominion of the Turks by the existing sovereigns of those very states, it must be allowed to have sprung out of a vicious constitution. By it, the king, or head of a nominal republic, was to be elected by the nobility and clergy, assembled on horseback on the plains of Warsaw; and in case there should be a refractory minority, a civil war became inevitable. Immediately after his nomination, the new sovereign was to sign the *pacta conventa*, by which he engaged that the crown should be elective, that his successor should be appointed during his life, that the diet should be assembled once every two years; that every nobleman should have a vote, and that in case the king should infringe the laws and privileges of the nation, the subjects should be absolved from the oath of allegiance, in consequence of which it would be lawful to take up arms against him.

Thus the constitution carried the seeds of its own destruction within itself, as an elective monarchy assuredly produces a civil war, foreign intervention, and domestic feuds. The *liberum veto* too, was another source of disorder, for by this any Nuncio could stop the proceedings of the diet, at his own will and pleasure. That, however, proves to have been an innovation of comparatively

modern times, for it did not occur until the reign of John Casimir, during which, in 1652, Scinski, a Lithuanian deputy, first exercised this real or pretended right. While it was thus in the power of a single individual, by pronouncing only one word, (*veto*) to break up the diet, and put a stop to its proceedings, the people at large had no share whatsoever in the measures of the legislative and elective bodies.

The representative system extended no further than the equestrian order, or class of *reputed* gentlemen, for the bulk of the people were not only destitute of all manner of rights, but actually reduced to the station of villains or slaves, in the same manner as was practised throughout the rest of Europe four or five centuries before. Accordingly, Poland, with an exception on the part of Russia and Bohemia, was far behind all her neighbours in respect to civilization; and to this fatal circumstance, M. Rulhiere justly attributes the catastrophe that ensued. It was in vain that the Polish nobles, who were exclusively patriots—for they alone possessed any rights and franchises—summoned the whole nation to take part against the foreign spoilers. The great body of the people, seeing only a change of masters in contemplation, and having but little property, and no liberty, to fight for, remained absolutely indifferent during the contest. Nay, it has been insinuated, and may be readily supposed, that a large portion of them, actuated by revenge, secretly rejoiced at the downfall of their domestic oppressors, to whom they would not afford any manner of help whatsoever.

While tracing the causes that finally produced the dependence and subjugation of Poland, the author before us contemplates the character of the Czar Peter I., with whom this measure originated, in a way far different from that in which he was viewed by Voltaire and the other philosophers of Europe, about half a century ago. The illegal nomination of Augustus II. divided, and disgusted a large portion of the nation, on one hand, while the temporary elevation of Stanislaus on the other, led to a civil war. Under the Saxon dynasty, corruption spread her baleful influence, and most of the great states of Europe appear, sometimes by turns, and at other times, all at once, to have exercised an influence of a most degrading kind. France, which had before attempted

to give a king to Poland, during the feeble reign of Louis XV., was actuated for a while with a similar ambition, in consequence of which the Prince of Conti actually aspired to the throne. It was accordingly proposed to rescue the republic from the thralldom of Russia, by means of the union of the discontented nobles with Sweden, Turkey, and the court of Versailles. The Count de Broglie, who enjoyed the secret, rather than the open protection of his sovereign, was dispatched to Warsaw, expressly for this purpose; but all his efforts were counteracted by the ministers and mistresses of a weak and debauched monarch.

Mean while the Empress Catharine was not idle. She communicated her intention to the Baron de Breteuil, on the vacancy of the throne, to "bestow" a king on Poland, and being supported by Frederick the Great, actually accomplished her purpose, notwithstanding the opposition of Radzivil, Mokranowski, and Branicki, three distinguished leaders, who, in a free country, might have achieved every thing in such a cause as that in which they embarked. Their struggle appeared glorious, but it was short and unfortunate, so that the three partitioning courts finally succeeded in their unprincipled contest.

Perhaps the biographical sketches contained in this history, will be considered, if not the most important, at least the most interesting portion of the whole work. Keyserling, a Courlander, and one of the empress's chief agents in Poland, is described as possessing one of the qualities attributed to Augustus, the diabolical art "of combining tyranny with an apparent respect for liberty and republican forms." He was originally a professor in the university of Konigsburg, and possessed the reputation of being one of the most learned diplomatists in Europe. But it is hinted, that he had acquired a love of tyranny from his profession as a pedant, and we are presented with a key to his hypocrisy and his baseness, for he is described as a notorious debauchee, deeply involved in debt, and ready at any time to sacrifice his character and his honour, to his love of groveling pleasures. He had met with Poniatowski when he was a boy, had voluntarily commenced his instructor, and when on the throne of Poland, still considered him as his pupil.

Count, or rather Prince Branicki, grand-general of the kingdom, is repre-

sented as a man no less high in honour than in rank; in short, one who possessed the love and the confidence of his fellow subjects. In his palace the pomp of Asia was combined with all the elegance of Europe, and he seemed to appertain in some respects, to both continents, for in strict conformity to the fashions of the one, he kept a seraglio, while, in compliance with that of the other, he determined at the same time to choose a wife. The Princess Czartorinski, one of the loveliest women in Poland, readily became his consort, and presided in the palace of Biliastok, where the confederate nobles assembled, and in the midst of festivals, concerted on the best means of supporting the fortunes, and preserving the independence of their native country.

Mokranowski was of a lofty and commanding stature, and had obtained great reputation in the service of foreign states. He possessed but a small fortune, and yet enjoyed no common share of influence. This proceeded from his bravery, from his knowledge of the world, and above all, from his eloquence, which was natural and unaffected. To the stern virtues of an ancient republican, he united all the gallantry of modern times: he entertained in the latter capacity, a secret affection for the Princess Branicki, and wished to forward his suit, by encircling the brows of her illustrious husband with a diadem.

The house of Czartorinski was also, in secret, attached to the liberties and independence of their country. The princes of this family possessed not only patriotism, but talents and ambition; and the scheme secretly planned by them, must be allowed to have been at least promising. Although their nephew, Poniatowski, had been elevated by the intrigues and the arms of Catharine, they were yet hostile to the views of Russia. They wished, and endeavoured to strengthen the feeble power of the king, by adding to it the influence arising out of all the great offices of state, the army, and the finances. Moreover, it was their fixed resolve to improve the condition of the peasants, and consequently, to lessen the authority of a tumultuous and disorderly nobility: but this project had been meditated at least half a century too late, and in the struggle that ensued, they found it necessary to side with Russia.

The seizure by a military force, of the Bishops of Cracow and Kijow, and their

their banishment, first to Smolensko, and then to Siberia, was a most outrageous act on the part of the Russians. To their honor, when confined separately, and in prison, they rejected their liberty, on the condition that they would engage neither to oppose her Imperial Majesty's will, nor the operations of her ambassador at Warsaw.

We refer the curious reader to the work itself, for the character of Frederick of Prussia, and of Prince Kaunitz, who so long ruled the councils of the house of Austria; we shall content ourselves with stating a few particulars, respecting the latter, as he is less known, both in England, and Europe, than the former personage.

His birth, we are told, was illustrious; he inherited a petty sovereignty from his mother, while nature bestowed on himself an elegant person. It was to his education perhaps, that he was indebted for a certain constrained air of gallantry, a pride that was conspicuous to all, and an appearance of indifference, that exhibited the heart of the courtier, without he himself knowing it. It will scarcely be now believed, that the prime minister of the court of Vienna, while destined by the duties of his office to a constant and uninterrupted attention to affairs of magnitude, was accustomed to dedicate whole days to the curling of his hair. The delicacy, or rather the feebleness of his organs, was so great, that he not only dreaded all painful emotions, and shuddered at the very idea of death, but was even alarmed at the customary changes of the atmosphere. Notwithstanding these glaring defects, he possessed a quick discernment, an exquisite memory, and a most comprehensive judgment. Our author traces his conduct to two political maxims, by which, according to him, it was constantly regulated. The one was, "that a state ought never to interpose its own power, when it can act by secondary means;" the other, "that in foreign politics a dexterous diplomatist may achieve every thing." These positions, however, betray but little reach of thought, and would never have entitled this celebrated minister to the high reputation which he maintained in the councils of Austria during more than fifty years.

Upon the whole, this is a most interesting work, and ought to be perused by all those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with Europe—not as it

now stands, but as it stood a little beyond the middle of the last century.

BIOGRAPHY, &c.

"*Le Genie de Bossuet, ou Recueil des plus grandes pensees & des plus beaux morceaux, &c.*" The Genius of Bossuet, or a collection of the greatest ideas and noblest specimens of eloquence contained in the Works of that celebrated Writer: the whole, preceded by an Eloge, written by D'Alembert. By E. L\*\*\*, author of the Spirit of the Christian Orators. 1 vol. 8vo. 1808. Imported by De Boffe, Nassau-street, Soho, 1809, price 10s.

The name of Bossuet has become another term for genius, in France. No man was ever better known, or more praised, and yet but few are acquainted with his pretensions to that reputation which he has so long enjoyed, for of all his works, his Funeral Orations, and the Discourse on Universal History, are alone quoted, while he has written fifty other tracts, which are confined to the shelves of the libraries of his native country. To remedy this, the present Editor has perused all his works, and endeavoured to collect all his beauties: and by way of introduction, he has given the *Eloge* of the Bishop of Meaux, by D'Alembert, on the admission of the former into the French Academy, June 8, 1671.

Jacques-Benigne Bossuet, born at Dijon, on the 27th of September, 1627, was descended from a family distinguished in the parliament of Burgundy. From his early infancy, he addicted himself to study, with the avidity of a rising genius, that seizes on and devours every thing. The Jesuits, who were his first instructors, did not fail to perceive in such a disciple, the seeds of future greatness. Accordingly, they made use of the most adroit insinuations to attract him, in order that he might become a member of their society, practising on this occasion those arts by which they have obtained so many able men. The fathers already flattered themselves with the hopes including young Bossuet in the circle of their conquests; but his uncle, who watched over his interests, and was well acquainted with the plans of those who superintended his studies, dissipated all their intrigues, by carrying away his nephew to Paris.

As he was destined to become an ecclesiastic, he cultivated all the branches of education either useful or necessary to the state for which he was destined,

from the bible to profane authors, and from the fathers of the church, to the scholastic theologians, and the mystic writers. The lively interest, or rather passion, with which he addicted himself to the sacred records, already announced the future prelate, who was destined to preach up religion with all the zeal of the apostles, and to celebrate it with all the eloquence of the prophets. Among the doctors of the church, St. Augustin was most admired by him. He knew every passage of that writer by heart, quoted him unceasingly, discovered in him *an answer to all his difficulties*, (*la réponse à tout*), and always carried his works along with him, whenever he travelled.

In respect to profane authors, in which his eloquence searched at once for masters and for models, he gave the preference to Homer, whose elevated but unconstrained genius, had most affinity to his own. He was also greatly pleased with reading Virgil and Cicero; but he cared little for Horace, whom he judged of, rather as a severe Christian than as a man of taste: the morals of the Epicurean effaced, in his eyes, all the merits of the poet, and rendered him insensible to all those graces which only appeared calculated, either to seduce, or to alarm his virtue. He carried the austerity of his principles still further. It is well known, that certain rigid casuists have considered as a species of apostacy, that liberty which most of the Christian poets have allowed themselves, of employing the imagery of the Pagan Divinities in their productions. Bossuet did these venerable doctors the honor of being of the same way of thinking, although Despréaux, in his *Art Poétique*, has made them the best answer that a great poet can oppose to such scruples: in short, he has refuted them in harmonious verses, and the poetry of Boileau will be recollected, when the judgment of the rigorists shall be forgotten. The agreeable and philosophical fictions of the ancient mythology, which confer life and soul on every thing, will continue, notwithstanding the *arrêt* of Bossuet, to furnish our great poets with new and interesting images, in consequence of those charms, and that interest with which they abound. But as to the crowd of versifiers, whom you cannot bereave of Flora, and Zephyr, or Love and his wings, without reducing their barren muses to extreme distress, I shall say nothing, although even these, to a man of his talents, MONTHLY MAG. No. 194.

ought to have appeared rather fastidious than criminal.

Of all the profane studies, that of the mathematics was the only one which our young ecclesiastic thought himself entitled to neglect, not from scorn (for we will not hesitate to say, that such a sentiment would have been a stain on the memory of Bossuet), but merely because geometrical knowledge did not appear to him to be of any utility in respect to the interests of religion.

Yet, although this great man exhibited but little attachment to mathematical pursuits, he did not testify the same indifference in respect to philosophy. He was much attached to *Cartesianism*\*, then a new theory. A genius of this kind, hardy, bold, and vigorous, was prevented by religion alone, from entering more fully into the controversy; but the violent attacks which these doctrines experienced from the theologians, instead of affrighting the subject of this eulogium, contributed rather to animate his zeal for persecuted reason.

Meanwhile, Bossuet continued to form his mind to piety, by frequent journies to the abbey of La Trappe, a spot, the very sight of which pointed out how far a lively and animated faith might render the most rigorous privations dear to those who cherished it; a spot which was at the same time well calculated to point out to the philosopher the nullity of ambition and of glory, as well as the consolation of retirement, and the happiness of obscurity.

The peculiar talents of Bossuet for the pulpit, became manifest from his earliest infancy. He was already announced as a precocious orator, at the *hotel de Rambouillet*, where merit of all kinds was summoned to appear, and to be estimated. Before a numerous and select assembly, almost without preparation, and amidst continued bursts of applause, he preached a sermon from a text assigned to him, at a time when he was only sixteen years of age, and at eleven o'clock at night. This made Voltaire, who was so fertile in puns, declare that he had never heard any one preach either so soon or so late, (*sitôt ni si tard*).

In addition to such rare talents for eloquence, nature had endowed Bossuet with a prodigious memory; and on this occasion, he, as well as many other great men, may be adduced, in order to

\* The doctrines of René Des Cartes.

refute those common places about the antipathy of memory and judgment, on the part of such men as flatter themselves, that nature has given them judgment, and at the same time bereaved them of memory.

Destined by his taste and his character, to eloquence and controversy, Bossuet exhibited, as it were, on his very front, the talents of the orator and of the theologian. On his appearance, the tone of the pulpit was immediately changed, for he substituted to those indecencies which degraded, and to that bad taste which rendered it in some measure contemptible, all the force and dignity befitting christian morality. He never wrote out his sermons, or rather, he only transcribed the summaries, or arguments, for, after profoundly meditating his subject, he was content with committing the principal points to paper; he was accustomed, however, to cull and set down different expressions for the same idea, and in the warmth of his action, he seized that which first occurred to the impetuosity of his genius. His printed sermons are only the remnants of an immense number of compositions, for he never preached the same one twice. They are to be considered, therefore, rather as the sketches of a great master, than as so many finished pictures. One of those men who make a parade of believing nothing, was desirous to hear, or rather to brave him. Too lofty to allow himself vanquished, but at the same time too just, not to render due homage to a great man, the stranger freely acknowledged, "that he was the first of preachers, in his opinion, and that it was by him alone that he could ever be converted!"

In the midst of his oratorical triumphs Bossuet made his first essay as a theologian, by the refutation of the Catechism of Paul Terry, a protestant divine, which was well received. But what is still more surprising, these two friends ever remained so, notwithstanding their controversy.

The reputation of Bossuet at length reached the court, where his sermons were listened to with rapture. Louis XIV., who was a far better judge than any of those who surrounded him, did not fail to confer on him many marks of his esteem; and the new orator at Versailles was well deserving of his protection, for, like most men of great talents, he was destitute alike of intrigue and flattery. An adequate recompense,

which he never sought after, found him in the solitude which he loved, even amidst a court, for the king now nominated him Bishop of Condom. Perceiving in Bourdaloue a successor worthy of himself, and one formed after his own model, Bossuet immediately resigned the sceptre of christian eloquence to the hands of an illustrious rival, to whom he had opened, and traced out that glorious career, and was neither surprised nor jealous at perceiving the disciple rushing further than the master. Soon after this, he confined himself entirely to another species of eloquence, in which he found neither a superior nor an equal—that of funeral orations. All those which he pronounced, exhibited the print of that bold and animated mind which produced them, and each of them was filled with those terrible truths, that, such as are in authority in this world, cannot hear too much of, but which they are but too ready to forget. It was on those occasions, to make use of his own expressions, "that one beholds all the gods of the earth degraded by the hand of death, and plunged into eternity, like rivers deprived of their names, and of their glory, and mingled in the ocean with unknown streams." This sublime and pathetic orator made the whole court burst into tears, when, at the funeral of Henrietta of England, Duchess of Orleans, he himself, amidst sighs, pronounced the following emphatic words:

*"O nuit desastreuse, nuit effroyable, ou retentit tout a coup, comme un éclat de tonnerre cette accablante nouvelle :*

*"Madame se meurt! Madame est morte!"*

It was with the funeral oration of the great Conde that Bossuet terminated his career, and it has always been allowed to be a master-piece.

Such was the general esteem for this prelate, that Louis XIV. selected him to educate the Dauphin; and the French Academy deemed itself fortunate, in obtaining such an accession to its celebrated men. After his retirement, the Bishop of Meaux spent the greater part of his life in humane and charitable actions, and at length terminated it, April 12, 1704; honoured not only with the regrets of the Gallican church, but also of the French philosophers, one of whom has written his *elogé*.

The editor of the volume now before us, has divided his subject into certain heads;

heads; and out of 389 different articles composed by this eloquent writer, he has selected the *flowers*. He begins, 1. with God; 2. Providence; 3. Man; 4. the Soul; 5. the Conscience; 6. Truth; 7. Religion; 8. the Gospel, &c. The subject entitled *De la Liberté*, is such as might have been expected from a courtier in lawn, during the despotism of Louis XIV. The same may be said of *L'Egalité Naturelle*. He talks of war, however, with great boldness, in the presence of a prince but too much attached to it; and we cannot but give him credit for the detestation "of a thing so horrible, that the very name is calculated to inspire disgust." "I am indignant," adds the prelate, "at the extreme brutality of the ancients, who made a divinity of war; for a spirit occupied with arms, is not a god, but rather a fury; and were a man, from some inaccessible portion of the earth, but to contemplate those frightful machines, which are collected for the purposes of human vengeance, he would shudder at the idea, that they were destined for the spilling of human blood!"

*Memoires du Marquis D'Argens, Chamberlain de Frederic le Grand, Roi de Prusse, &c.* Memoirs of the Marquis D'Argens, Chamberlain to Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, and Director of the Royal Academy of Berlin; containing the Recital of the Adventures of his Youth; Anecdotes, and Observations relative to several Events in the Reign of Louis XV., and a variety of Persons of his time. A new edition, preceded by an Historical Notice concerning the Life of the Author; his residence at the Court of Frederic II.; his Connexions with that Prince, as also with several Persons mentioned in the above Work. To which are added, Letters from the same Author on different Subjects. Paris. 1 vol. 8vo. Imported by J. De Boffe, Nassau-st. Soho.

In the Monthly Magazine (vol. 27, p. 574) will be found, "An Account of the late Marquis D'Argens, containing a variety of particulars selected from an interesting Memoir\* by Thebault." We shall therefore, on the present occasion, confine ourselves to such events and circumstances as are not mentioned there.

It was not until after a variety of misfortunes, including, among others, his *disinheritance*, that the marquis, in 1740, repaired to Prussia, on the express invitation of the new king, "*Ne craignez*

*plus les bataillons de gardes, mon cher marquis! venez les braver jusque dans Potsdam.*" On this he accompanied the Duchess-dowager of Wirtemberg, who was desirous of seeing at the same time both Frederic and Berlin. D'Argens was then a tall handsome man, thirty-six years of age, very lively, and well calculated to seduce the affections of the ladies. The princess in question, it seems, was in love with him, "and this circumstance rendered him very uneasy, for she was related to the king. He accordingly took care to make a hasty retreat one evening, when her highness appeared more tender than ordinary—for she was ugly, and not very young! Frederic, who knew this adventure, laughed heartily, and was so little alarmed at the consequences of such an affair, that he wished the marquis to re-enter the service of the princess, and even return with her to her own residence, after which he might revisit his capital."

After obtaining a pension, and a plate at the monarch's table, the subject of this memoir, who was more dependent perhaps, and from the facility of his temper, could better bear with the king's caprices than Algarotti, Voltaire, or even the Baron de Pollnitz, became a great favourite, and derived many solid benefits from the protection of the king. This prince, who affected, as it were, to *uncrown* himself at times, in order to allow these celebrated men the liberty of opening their minds without restraint, was, however, still a king, rather than a philosopher. Although he desired them not only "to speak, but to think aloud," yet when they took this liberty, he was captious enough to exclaim, "*Pair, pair, messieurs! prenez garde voilà le roi qui arrive.*" As to the marquis, we find him lazy and passionate, but at the same time placable. "One day that the Baron de Pollnitz was to dine with Frederic, who sat down precisely at noon, he repaired to the apartments of the Marquis D'Argens at eleven o'clock. Being surprised to find his friend still in bed, he asked if he was ill? and on being assured that he was in good health, immediately communicated the hour. On this the marquis, in a great hurry, rung for his *valet*, who was called *La Pierre*, and reproached him with his forgetfulness. 'Good Heavens!' cried the servant, 'why did you not look at your watch! As for me, I was busy in your service, and did not attend to the time of day. I thought

\* This is termed "*Souvenirs.*"

thought it unnecessary to count the hours like a little boy."

On this the marquis, no longer able to contain himself, jumps out of bed, seizes a cane, and then proceeds to beat poor La Pierre, who remaining motionless, and with his arms folded, said to him in a phlegmatic tone, "This, I suppose, is what you call a philosopher! Proceed, sir, and to punish me for your own faults, and reward my zeal and fidelity, kill me outright—it will confer great honour on philosophy!"

"Ah, my friend!" exclaims D'Argens, at the same time throwing away the cane, "I ask your pardon; . . . . and I earnestly beseech you to dress me quickly, that I may, if possible, be with the king before he takes his seat at table."

We find that his acquaintance, the Baron de Pollnitz, was to the full as singular a character as himself: "he was a man of wit, had been formerly a priest, and spent the greater part of his life in travelling. As he abounded with anecdotes, and was agreeable in conversation, his company was earnestly desired by people of the first distinction in Germany. He indeed published his own life, in a work printed in 1737, at Amsterdam, in 5 vol. 12mo. and entitled "*Lettres et Memoires du Baron de Pollnitz*," which not only contained his adventures, but also the characters of those persons who then figured at the principal courts of Europe.

He was appointed one of the king's chamberlains, and became a party in all his amusements. This monarch, surrounded by his courtiers, happening to be one day in the chapel of Charlottenbourg, took a fancy that the Baron should preach a sermon. Pollnitz, who wished for nothing more ardently, immediately entered the pulpit, cleared his throat, and casting his eyes around, gravely gave out the following text: "Render to Cæsar, the things that be Cæsar's; and to God, the things that appertain to God." He then divided and subdivided his discourse, in conformity to usage, after which he began by proving, "that the zealous servants of Cæsar, had on every occasion rendered to Cæsar, what appertained to Cæsar; for they had followed him in all his disgraces, and gladly sacrificed on his account the little fortune that belonged to them, while they had at the same time frequently exposed their lives in his service. But has Cæsar,"

adds he, "rendered to God, what appertains to God?" and then striking the cushion with his hand, he added: "has the Cæsar of Prussia, I say, rendered to God, what appertains to God, by recompensing his faithful servants?" Notwithstanding this hint, the king remained at once impenitent and inexorable, and shut his ears and his heart to the preacher's exhortations.

Voltaire charges this singular man, with having changed his religion two or three times. This may be incorrect, but certain it is, that on complaining one day to Frederic of his poverty, this prince observed, in reply, "I am sorry, you are not a catholic, as I might prove useful, having a rich canonry vacant, which I could have conferred on you." The Baron thinking the best thing he could do was to turn catholic, made his recantation that very day, and on the next, waited on his majesty, to inform him that he had been converted. "Diable!" cried the crafty monarch, "it is now too late, having just presented a person to the benefice in question; but if you turn Jew, I will give you my solemn promise that you shall become a Rabbi."

The king, however, treated the Marquis D'Argens far better than the Baron de Pollnitz, and notwithstanding some occasional instances of irritability, had conceived if not an esteem, at least something like a friendship for him. No sooner did his majesty learn that he was dead, than he ordered a monument to be erected to his memory, at Aix, at his own expence. It consists of a pyramid surrounded by an urn, encircled by a wreath of laurel, with a medallion of his favourite, under which is the following motto:

ERRORIS INIMICUS:

VERITATIS AMATOR.

His life has been composed from information received of M. d'Arnold Bacular, who frequented the court of Berlin while the marquis resided there; the "*Lettres sur le Regne de Frederic II. imprimée a Strasbourg en 1789*;" the Writings of the Abbé Denina; "*la Prusse Literaire*;" the "*Souvenirs à Berlin*," and the "*Correspondence du Marquis D'Argens lui même avec le Roi, &c.*" This volume also contains his "*Memoires*," written by himself, and his "*Lettres*;" but it does not include his "*Lettres Juives*," nor "*La Philosophie du bon sens, &c.*"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"*L'Isle d'Ischia, &c.*" An Account of the Isle of Ischia, by M. G. H. L. Nicolavius (a German), Secretary to the Chamber of Finances at Eutin. Naples, and all the adjacent territories, with the exception of the island of Sicily alone, are now in possession of a branch of the house of Bonaparte. But a few years—almost a few months—they acknowledged a prince of the house of Bourbon for their sovereign; and it remains as yet a problem, whether they are likely to be worse governed by a prince, considered by many as an adventurer, nay, an usurper, than by a legitimate monarch, whose title to the throne was indisputable, but whose conduct towards his subjects had not been such as to ensure either their loyalty or their affection.

The little Isle of Ischia, which formed a portion of those dominions, is situated at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Naples. It is about ten Italian miles in circumference; and notwithstanding the smallness of its extent, constitutes a bishopric, the prelate of which is suffragan to the see of the capital. It is divided into three distinct parishes; and lately possessed, notwithstanding its very limited dimensions, a convent of nuns. The isle, considered as one whole, has usually been described as a single mountain, the form of which indicates an extinguished volcano. Many of its petty promontories extend into the sea, and a few villages are scattered along the coast. In the interior are to be found a number of separate habitations, which rise like an amphitheatre, until they have attained that height where human culture ceases to be productive. The whiteness of the houses affords an agreeable contrast to the verdure of the vineyards and the gardens, by which they are half concealed, so as to present a romantic appearance to the eye of the traveller.

On the very summit of the mountain, and in the midst of a volcanic rock, a hermitage, consisting of a chapel and three cells, has been excavated. They are inhabited by an equal number of hermits, one of whom wanders through the island twice a-week. He brings home with him bread, oil, eggs, and whatsoever is necessary for the service of the altar. The inhabitants bestow every thing required with joy, and regularly make a pilgrimage to the chapel once a-year. Thither our author and

his companions repaired, and were received not only with cordiality by the anchorites, but treated with as much hospitality as their poverty would admit of. One of these, a decrepit old man, however, paid no manner of attention, either to them, or to any one: he was seen both night and morning on his knees, either before the chapel or the altar. His conduct excited their curiosity, and accosting him at a favourable moment, they learned that he was a German, who having left his native country at a very early period of life, in order to go on a pilgrimage to our Lady of Loretto, had never returned again. On being questioned as to his age, he replied, that he was born in the eighteenth century, but could not tell how old he was, being unacquainted with the date of the present year!

"Heaven is very propitious to this little isle," says our traveller, "where a cloudless sky, almost continually prevails. The winters are mild, and the reptiles are destitute of poison: the very fountains are said to cure many maladies. The old government, although not renowned for its generosity, was accustomed to exercise its benevolence in respect to the inhabitants, for this little territory was exempt from imposts, while the king was used to pay it an yearly visit, for the purpose of bestowing portions on young maidens.

"An hospital is kept up at the expense of a charitable society, established in the capital: several hundreds of sick persons also obtain an asylum there during the bathing season. Many vessels are hired for the express purpose of carrying the convalescents to Naples, and bringing back new patients to the infirmary. The lame who have been cured during their stay in the island, leave their crutches behind them, which they are accustomed to consecrate either to the *Madona*, or some saint.

"The trees, bushes, and plants, which delight in volcanic soils, thrive here in a wonderful manner. Every where are to be seen groves of oak and of chesnuts. The orange, the fig, the pomegranate, &c. are common in all the gardens. The myrtle and the box grow wild, and in great plenty.

"The inhabitants have something peculiar in their persons and dress. Fashion has not as yet obtained access into this isle: the inventions of modern luxury are all banished. The earth feeds only asses and goats: the whole country

country is rough and uneven, so that carriages there would be useless. The king himself, the moment he disembarks, finds himself reduced to a level, in point of equipage, with the poorest islander.

"It was during the spring that we visited this island, for the first time, and spent two days in the town of Ischia. It was in vain that we searched for an inn: we were conducted to the house of certain persons, who, we were told, would be very happy to receive us. A good old woman, one of a middle age, and a little girl, were our companions. They had but two small chambers, which they divided with us, and never left us even for a moment.

"We returned in the autumn, and spent several weeks in the neighbourhood of the baths. Our host, a native of Sorrento, was in easy circumstances, for he possessed several vineyards. His wife, one daughter of seventeen years of age, another still older, and a third, who was the youngest of all, composed the whole of the family. Two servants lived along with them in the most perfect equality, except during the hours allotted to labour. A poor relation, called Fortunata, forty years of age, also resided in the house.

"The roofs are flat throughout the whole island: these are useful for drying their fruits, and also for other purposes: our's was covered with a tent, where the young maidens were accustomed to take their *siesta*; there, too, the father sometimes spent the whole night. The ascent was very simple, and when the ladder was pulled up, the post became inaccessible; but on the contrary, when carried away, those above remained prisoners. At night the court-yard was converted into a ball-room. The tables and chairs being taken away, the steps which were placed before the door of every chamber, then served as benches to the spectators. I never beheld the *Tarentella*, that famous Neapolitan dance, executed better, during the whole course of my life. It is usually performed by two young women, while a third sings, accompanying her voice at the same time with the tambourin. The misfortunes of an unhappy lover, who has been separated from his dear mistress, or the sorrows of a despised swain, constitute the usual subjects of these songs, in the course of which, *Madona & Cupinto* are sometimes invoked together. The pleasure resulting from this dance is produced by the variety of attitudes,

the management of the apron, the diversity of the figures, and the noise of castanets, or at least, the sound occasioned by the fingers and thumb to supply their place. Fortunata performed one day, with a fat Lombard peasant as her partner, on which occasion she exhibited a fine specimen of the most bitter raillery.

"That same grace, that same elegance, which is so remarkable in their sports, is also equally conspicuous in their actions and discourses. On our awaking in the morning, we always found a bunch of the finest grapes suspended near the table, and when we went to breakfast, the father of the family brought us a basket of his finest fruits. At night, his daughter, Francesca, would invite us to walk out in company with her, and as we went along, would tell us the name and the virtues of every plant that appeared worthy of attention.

"Fortunata was but indifferently dressed when we first arrived in this little island, but we soon obtained for her a complete suit, according to the custom of the country, consisting of a little corset of black velvet, a petticoat, an apron, and a veil. Her gaiety, however, soon disappeared, and amidst the joy that prevailed throughout the whole house, we beheld her sad and drooping, without being able to discover the reason. At length, one evening during the dance, happening to sit next her, I once more repeated the question, hitherto so often put in vain:—What is the matter with you, Fortunata? Is any thing wanting? "Ear-rings," replied she, in a low tone of voice.

"Our frequent parties of pleasure, all performed on the backs of asses, each of which had a conductor, enabled us to become acquainted with a number of the poor vine-dressers. The moment they perceived us, they begged us to enter their little plantations. "Come here, one day!" exclaimed a person called *Filippo*, whose kind invitation I had declined: "I will present you with the best grapes; no one but myself knows where they grow, for I have not even told my own wife."

We often received civilities from persons who were utter strangers to us. Happening one day to repair to the church, in order to assist at a confirmation, it proved extremely warm, and I was rather tired. It had so happened that an ass, remarkable not only for his personal beauty, but also for the excellence

lence of his saddle and bridle, attracted my attention, and I stopped, in order to admire it at my ease. "Will you mount him?" said a well-dressed man to me, who at the same time approached, adding that the ass appertained to him. I declined his offer, but he insisted on my compliance with his invitation; and on my turning round, I found that a boy followed me, with orders to attend at the door of the church until I should return. I had never seen this person before, and I have never seen him since.

"We sometimes of an evening ascended a precipice, in order to view the setting of the sun, and the rising of the moon. Not far from the bottom resided Maria Gueseppe, who, so soon as she perceived us, was accustomed to bring a dishful of fruit; and having sat down familiarly by our sides, would prattle at her ease about her little household matters, the expected return of her husband, what she intended to do on that happy occasion, and in short, concerning all her domestic interests.

"True it is indeed, that they would sometimes expect a reward in return for their complaisance and their little services. In this island, as well as throughout the whole of Southern Italy, there are more than one man avaricious of wealth; but this passion exactly resembles the cupidity of a child, who desires whatsoever it sees. Without calculating the value of money, they will sometimes demand a most exorbitant sum either for their labour or their trifling articles of merchandise, but in general they are ready instantly to accept whatsoever you may be pleased to offer to them. If you give charity to a poor person, he will take it with an apparent indifference; but this does not proceed from ingratitude, for he thinks that it is but natural that you should succour him during his affliction. Accordingly, it is with some difficulty that the children learn to say, 'I thank you.'

"The inhabitants of Ischia, like those of all Italy, scarcely make use of the word *man*, instead of which, they always employ that of *Christians*, and always employ that of *Christians*, and Christian with them is synonymous to Catholic. Notwithstanding this, and although they perceive that we did not comply with their religious rites, they gave themselves no trouble on that account. Their faith consisted of hope

and content, and they but rarely elevated their minds above the mother of God," when they recurred to any pious expressions. It is to "our Lady" that they commend you, both on leaving you, and wishing you a most holy night! (*Santissima Notte!*) It is to her they address themselves during all their maladies.

"When an adult dies, they pray for the repose of his soul: the death of an infant is considered as a happiness. 'You are sad,' said Francesca to me one day, when a child belonging to the family had breathed its last; 'you are melancholy, and I know the cause: I also think of the dear little boy, but am happy, for he is in paradise.'

"Religious festivals are days of joy for them. On our arrival in the isle, they had told us that we must tarry there until the feast of their patron. As we actually did stay so long, and became like themselves, at length, impatient for the event, they gave us the life of their tutelary Saint to read, that we might perceive, as they observed, what kind of a man he was.

"*Il beato Giovanne* (for that is his name) was a native of Ischia, where many of his friends and relations still live. He had been a monk at Naples, and his reputation of sanctity had increased greatly during his life. One day he was seen following a religious procession, without the soles of his feet having so much as touched the ground: Another time, he had passed through a very heavy shower, without being once wet.

"On the feast of the Holy Saint Januarius, he wished, like a multitude of others, to approach the chief altar, that he might offer up his prayers before the marvellous blood, but he lost his crutch in the crowd, and was obliged to sit down in a sad and sorrowful plight at the door of the church. At the end of a few minutes, however, this same crutch was seen flying through the air, over the heads of the people, who uttered exclamations of joy, after which descending at his feet, it gently placed itself against the breast of the venerable saint. On his demise, thousands rushed forward, in order to view the corpse, and it was found necessary to call in the guard to keep the multitude off. This, however, did not prevent one of his ears from disappearing suddenly, without any one being able to discover what had become of this precious relick.

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When we expressed our surprise to our kind hosts, how they could think of honouring a patron, who had not yet been canonized, they began to laugh, and to cry out, 'What! can any doubt of his being a saint, when he has performed so many miracles?'

"At length, the festival arrived, and it was celebrated with the usual ceremonies. During the evening a general illumination took place, and the roofs of all the houses were ornamented with lanthorns composed of oiled paper. We enjoyed this spectacle in conjunction with our good friends, and joined in the cries of joy that echoed on all sides. They pointed out with a certain degree of respect, some houses that were better lighted up than others: 'there,' exclaimed our hosts, 'lives a relation of our saint;—here is one of his nieces.' 'Julio,' added the father of the family, 'will make an offering to our patron!' He accordingly repaired to the barn, whence he took an old tar-barrel, and having set it on fire, after amusing himself some minutes in contemplating the flames, he rolled it down a precipice, and at the same time uttered screams of joy.

"It appeared as if we had resolved to spend the whole of our life in Ischia! At length, however, it became necessary to separate, and when we took our leave of the worthy people, they promised to repair to Sorrento, in order to visit us."

*Lettre d'un Pretre Espagnol, sur la Lettre du Eveque Gregoire, a l'Archevêque de Burgos, Grand Inquisiteur d'Espagne:* This is the translation of a little pamphlet entitled "Carta de un Presbitero Espanol sobre la carta del Epis. Gregoire al Arzobispo de Burgos, Inquisidor General de Espana." (A Letter from a Spanish priest, in answer to a Letter from the Bishop Gregoire to the Archbishop of Burgos, Grand Inquisitor of Spain).

The present is a curious production, and is well calculated to excite public curiosity, at a time when Spain, fighting in a just cause, has the church on her side, and a regiment of inquisitors in her army. All must lament, that the people have been kept in such gross ignorance, and that their clergy have uniformly preached up such slavish and degrading doctrines as are calculated to render a nation unfit to contend for their freedom! True it is, however, that this production appeared antecedent to the present con-

test; but we are afraid that the sentiments contained in it prevail at this very moment, and by inspiring narrow ideas, both in respect to religion and politics, will long continue to emasculate a people, who in other respects have displayed no inconsiderable share of magnanimity.

It is a matter of some curiosity to learn how the inquisition can be lauded, but it renders the paradox still more extraordinary, when it is observed that it is expressly undertaken, not only to praise, but to glory in that singular monument of human degeneracy.

Here, as was usual with all such writings during the existence of the ancient government, the *reverend* author wishing to rivet the chains of the nation, attempts to support one anti-social prejudice by another; to flatter the oppressors at the expence of the victims, and in short, to proscribe all liberal ideas. To achieve this, our industrious priest has examined into the annals of superstition during the middle ages, and has not only dared to justify those horrors, but to present them as a model worthy of imitation, in order to conform to the spirit of religion, and the interests of holy church.

This liberal Spaniard begins with indignantly rejecting that toleration preached by the early fathers of the church, as not in the least appropriate to its present situation, which he terms "triumphant." Intolerance, according to him, is only bad, when employed against truth, for it is exceedingly laudable when exercised against error. We shall quote a few passages, illustrative of the sentiments exposed in this little work with the utmost effrontery, and with an impunity, that nothing could affect, in a country where the press was subjected to the most odious restraints, and liberty of conscience subjected to the regulations of interested bigots.

"The laws," says she, p. 20 (meaning the penal laws against heretics), were not enacted in order to force consciences, but that such rebels, (*i. e.* men of tender consciences), affrighted by chastisement, may incline to repentance, and that their hearts may be changed when they perceive that they are to suffer without reaping any advantage. These penalties will not deprive them of free will. . . . the arm of the civil power, on the contrary, is very compassionate in respect to them, for it withdraws all such, notwithstanding their own efforts, from the horrid

horrid *heresy*, in order that they may accustom themselves to the laws and usages of holy church."

P. 28. "Every catholic prince who consents that the catholic religion shall not be the only one permitted throughout his dominions, is a *monster*, unknown to christian antiquity."

P. 59. "Holy church hath praised the zeal of Chintila, who drove the Jews out of Spain, and that of Egica, who reduced them to slavery, after despoiling them of their property."

P. 66. "The objections against the punishment of heretics, which have been deduced from the example of Jesus Christ, are not of any weight, although at the first glance they appear very grave and weighty, from the authority of so worthy a person."

Page 75. "First of all, it is agreed, according to the principles of religion, that it is possible to subdue the will without enchaining liberty, or forcing the conscience." "*D'abord il est sur, d'après les principes de la religion, qu'on peut asservir la volonté, sans enchaîner la liberté ni forcer la conscience.*"

P. 78. "Although it be not a blind obedience that is required on the part of religion, yet is it useful, that those who walk in darkness should be enlightened, in opposition to their own will."

P. 91. "What will he say, who is scandalized, to behold a Christian turned persecutor, if we can show him that Jesus himself was one? And if Jesus was a persecutor, how can the church, his spouse, disdain to be one?" ("*Qui dirait celui qui est scandalisé de voir un chrétien persecuteur, si nous lui montrions que Jesus lui même l'a été? Et si Jesus fut persecuteur, comment l'Eglise son épouse dédaignerait-elle de l'être.*")

Pages 94 and 95. "There is an unjust persecution of the impious against the church, and a just persecution of the just against the impious. The church persecutes and imprisons its enemies until they shall languish to forego their vanities, and seek to profit by the truth.....the most pious bishops have been honoured with the appellation of persecutors of hereticks." ("*Les évêques les plus pieux se sont honorés du titre de persécuteurs des hérétiques.*")

P. 97. "The persecuted Christians only blamed the persecution of the pagans, because it was directed against the truth of the faith, and in order to

support impiety; they would have deemed it just, had it been directed against impiety, and exercised in support of catholic verity. They complained of the Roman emperors, yet it was not because they persecuted, but because they persecuted the church."

Pages 98 and 99. "There can be no just cause for persecuting the catholic religion, for since all the earth appertains to God, and all the inhabitants thereof ought to adore Jesus Christ, it therefore follows, that the holy church, which is so firm in its belief, is the only true religion, &c."

We shall conclude these monstrous quotations, with the following, from page 100:

"The utter loss and destruction of states, is a certain consequence of what *philosophism* denominates a sage toleration."

The philanthropic ideas of the celebrated Abbé Gregoire, every where experience, as may be readily imagined, the most bitter indignation, on the part of this apologist for the 'Inquisition,' who would doubtless be happy could he lay hold of his brother priest, in order to purify his doctrines by means of *penal fire*! The French bishop offers up his prayers for the melioration of the lot of the Spanish nation: the Spanish priest, on the contrary, declaims against the sciences, the arts, literature, manufactures: piety, according to him, ought to supply the want of all these. It was thus, during the reign of terror in France, that the disciples of Robespierre imagined, that "*Civism*," as they were pleased to term it, could supply the want of both virtue and talents!

"*Code de la Conscription, ou Recueil Chronologique des Lois, &c.*" The Code of Conscription, or Chronological Collection of the Laws and Arrêts of Government, the Imperial Decrees relative to the Levy of Conscripts, their Exchange, the Expences incident to the Service, &c. between the year VI. and the year XIV. inclusive of the latter. With Tables. Paris, 1806.

France is indebted to the conscription for all her conquests, and by its means Bonaparte proposes perhaps to realize the dreams of Louis XIV. Every man in France, with a very few exceptions, is now destined to become in turn a soldier, and must pass a certain portion of his life under arms. To achieve this, the country is divided into

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thirty military governments, subject to a general and his staff, together with a certain portion of commissaries, and it is not a little remarkable, that Oliver Cromwell, after overturning the English commonwealth, made a distribution nearly similar in all its parts. But the civil, as well as military division of the empire, is subject to the strictest responsibility, for the departments, 122 in number, with their circuits (*arrondissements*), cantons, and municipalities, the prefects, the sub-prefects, the commissaries of police, the mayors, the inspectors, the counsellors of prefecture, and the adjuncts, are all strictly responsible in respect to the new levies.

The first grand military efforts of France, commenced with the *requisition*, a measure which made no little noise, and was succeeded by the *conscription*, which has produced far more powerful effects. This originated under the short-lived and ill-fated directorial government; the author was Carnot, himself a director, and who, although now languishing in obscurity, has contributed not a little by his plans, to the present aggrandisement of his country. By this institution, which seems fitted for convulsive struggles alone, and can only be employed on the part of a military nation, every Frenchman becomes a soldier, during that portion of his life when his services can be rendered most effectual.

If the country, in case of any great emergency, is declared by proclamation "to be in danger," all the male inhabitants are to be summoned to its defence. On other occasions of less importance, the wants of the army are also supplied by the conscription, the number being decreed by the legislature, and the contingents for each department are specifically fixed, as the *quantum* of population regulates the levy.

The particular mode by which the whole is effected, here follows. The executive government, or, in other words, the emperor, who is supposed to be best acquainted with what is requisite for the campaign, specifies the number supposed to be required, and of course takes care that it shall exceed what is really demanded by the nature of the service. Having announced the *quantum*, by means of one of his ministers, to the phantom of a senate, assembled for that purpose, the request, or rather injunction, is immediately complied

with. The precise number of male inhabitants being known, the quota of each department is regulated in the same manner as in our own counties, and levied by orders of the prefect in the districts, and of the sub-prefect, in the cantons and municipalities. To this levy is liable every Frenchman between the ages of twenty and twenty-five; these are divided yearly into five different classes, and as the registers of birth are scrupulously examined, an accurate calculation is forwarded to the minister of war, within the space of eight days.

The persons thus drawn are then assembled in their respective cantons, in the presence of a body of *gendarmerie*, who enforce obedience with their swords. On this occasion every one who has any pretext for exemption has an opportunity to offer it: if infirmity be pleaded, an actual inspection on the part of the attending physicians takes place, and no delay is permitted, every thing being done speedily, and in a *military* manner. All absentees are considered and treated as deserters. The number competent to serve being then ascertained, the ballot commences, the tickets are drawn, and the names of those chosen for actual service, as well as of the levies for the reserve, or to supply the places of the former, in case of death, or illness, are declared; the latter are immediately to be armed and disciplined within their own particular districts, exactly in the same manner as our local militia.

The directory, doubtless at the instigation of Carnot, was inexorable in respect to substitutes, but the emperor, with a view of increasing his influence, is less scrupulous in certain instances on this subject. Thus, a considerable number of exemptions are permitted, under the pretext of personal incapacity, or official service; in every case, however, a substitute must be provided, and on the occurrence of death or desertion, he is to be replaced at any period within two years. But in respect to those selected and approved of, the utmost strictness is used. They are marched in bodies, who are never to exceed the number of one hundred, and these are strictly guarded by the *gens d'armes*, a class of men armed like soldiers, and at the same time provided with a species of authority, somewhat resembling our constables.—After being marched to their respective stations, they are there supplied with arms and clothing. As they are still imbued

imbued with the spirit of citizens, and may possibly retain a certain degree of indignation, in consequence of the manner in which they have been treated, they are never permitted to be formed into distinct regiments, but separated from each other, and incorporated among the veterans, who have been drilled into servitude and obedience.

Formerly, married men who had children were exempt from the laws of conscription. This, however, naturally produced an abuse, as all the youths provided themselves with wives, in order to escape from the odious ballot. In consequence of the multitude who had been thus screened, in 1798 this cause of exemption was declared to be annihilated, so that an immense portion of the population is now at the command of the emperor, and an army of five, six, or even seven hundred thousand men, including the allies, and the domestic reserve, might be obtained at his bidding. Such is the nice discrimination resorted to, in respect to all those not immediately under the protection of the court, that temporary diseases afford but a temporary suspension of service, and even then, under the name of *indemnification*, a certain sum, in proportion to the supposed wealth of the absentee, is to be paid to the government. Among other exemptions from actual services, are to be included, the eldest brother of an orphan family, who is supposed to act as a parent and protector; the only son of a widow woman, who looks to him for her bread; or of a labourer who has attained the full age of seventy; or any person who has a brother already engaged in the army. The same privilege extends to those who have become sub-deacons in the Gallican Church; but none of these are wholly and entirely dismissed: on the contrary, it is considered a great favour for them to be allowed to appertain to the army of reserve, and thus be obliged only on great occasions to repair to the scene of action.

But the greatest of all oppressions, is the responsibility of parents for their absent children, who are thus rendered liable to be punished for actions over which they can have no possible controul, up to the very moment that they produce an official certificate of their deaths. To render the means of escape more difficult, all false attestations are punished with a peculiar degree of rigour. Accordingly any surgeon or civil

officer, who forges a certificate for this purpose, is liable to an imprisonment of five years duration in irons. Military men favouring an escape, are subjected to severe fines, while those who actually counterfeit infirmities, or proceed so far as to mutilate themselves, are condemned to five years labour on the highway.

For the refractory conscripts, the law holds forth all its terrors. Nine garrisons are assigned for their detention, they are lodged in the citadel, clad in a particular uniform, obliged to work, and they are to have their heads shaved during the term of five whole years. But the necessities of the state generally call for their services at an earlier period, so that under pretence of lenity and forgiveness, they are sent to their respective regiments long before the expiration of this term. In certain cases the punishment of the ball, which weighs eight pounds, and must be fastened to the leg of the culprit, is superadded, and we are afraid that *secret imprisonment*, that disgrace of civilized society, is frequently resorted to. Death is justly inflicted on those who go over to the enemy; but this is perhaps an exaggerated measure of punishment, when applied to those who merely carry off their arms. To the credit of the French code, however, the horrid, brutal, and degrading punishment of the *lash*, is entirely unknown, and we trust it will be abolished throughout Europe, as exhibiting the appearance of a hated engine of military torture, which renders the service disgusting, without producing any correspondent effects.

"*Histoire de Chili, &c.*" The History of Chili, Geographical, Natural, and Civil; by Signor the Abbot Don J. Ignatius Molina.

This work was originally written in Italian, under the title of "*Saggio sulla Storia Naturale del Chili*," which was printed some years since at Bologna, and has now been rescued from oblivion, in consequence of the critical situation of the Spanish colonies in the New World. It is no less remarkable than true, that there have been two authors of the same name, who were both born and resided in South America, and were each of them Jesuits. Louis Molina, was a native of Cuenca in New Castille, and died at Madrid many years since, at a period when the society of which he was a celebrated member, still retained all its power and consequence. The Abbot, Giovanni

Inagio

Inagio Molina, on the other hand, was born at a time when the consequence of the Jesuits began to decline, and he himself indeed actually outlived the order. Attached to the place of his birth, the measure adopted by the court of Madrid to annihilate this class of the priesthood, must have been peculiarly disagreeable to him, and indeed we find him abandoning his native land, and taking refuge in Italy, within the dominions of that very Pope who had signed the fatal order. It was there, amidst the leisure afforded by his exile, that he drew up, in distinct works, the account of the geographical, natural, and civil, history of Chili. This statement abounds with a variety of curious facts, all of which were collected on the spot, by a prying and judicious clergyman, who possessed means which few laymen could enjoy.

"*Lettre aux Espagnols Americaines, par un de leurs Compatriotes.*" A Letter to the Spanish Americans, by one of their Countrymen, Juan P.V.Y. Gusman, 8vo. Molina, and several other Spanish ex-Jesuits died in Italy, whither they had fled for refuge, but Gusman resigned his breath in London, in 1798, and this is a posthumous work, printed in America, after his demise. Mr. Pitt, who in the early portion of his life, was zealous for the cause of liberty, had determined at one period of his administration, to make a grand effort in its behalf, for in imitation of the policy of Elizabeth in respect to Holland, he resolved to effect the emancipation of Spanish America. The dispute with the court of Madrid, about Nootka Sound, was the epoch of this statesman-like project, and General Miranda became one of his chief agents upon this occasion; or perhaps, more properly speaking, was the original author of the scheme. To effect a revolution in a catholic nation, who more proper than the Ex-Jesuits, who had obtained their confidence? Accordingly, at the instigation of the officer alluded to above, a certain number of members of this celebrated order, were invited from the papal dominions, and readily consented to use all their influence to achieve the great change in question.

Gusman proceeded so far as to write the letter now under consideration, for the express purpose of preparing the minds of the Spaniards in the New World for this singular event, but a peace having been patched up, that circumstance, together with the death of the author, which occurred soon after, prevented the publication

during his life. Perceiving that Mr. Pitt's new principles would but little incline him to any thing likely to shake the authority of existing governments, or imagine that the North Americans, the children of liberty, were the most likely to adopt such a project, he confided his papers to his excellency Rufus King, and that minister, after his return to his native country, permitted the impression of the present article. This was effected at the request, and we believe also, at the expence of general Miranda, who again appeared on the scene, and had become eager to execute the primary object of his life—the independence of his countrymen in South America. It was his intention to circulate this pamphlet, which is drawn up in the shape of a letter, among the natives, and he accordingly carried some thousand copies with him, during the late expedition, for this purpose; but, we believe, without any correspondent effect. He was indeed suffered to repair thither, not in the character of a deliverer, but of an adventurer, and the consequence was such as might have been easily foreseen.

Don Juan Pablo Viscardo y Gusman, a name not unknown in the Spanish Annals, commences with the early history of the conquest and settlement of South America. This was effected by bold and adventurous men, some of whom aspired to the character of heroes, while all exhibited instances of courage and fortitude, until then almost without example. The mother country was not called upon for supplies or assistance; she did not advance a single dollar upon this occasion, for all had been effected at the expence of the individual conquerors. After obtaining these valuable dominions, the mother country, instead of being grateful for the acquisition, exhibited the most oppressive, jealous, and tyrannical disposition. Personal liberty was restrained, an odious and debasing monopoly created, and laws and customs unworthy of freemen, promulged, established, and acted upon. To sum up the whole of their grievances in one word, none but natives of Old Spain were admitted to public offices, or the enjoyment of any honourable or lucrative situations. Thus the descendants of these very men who had enriched the mother country by the acquisition of those territories in the new world, of which all the nations of Europe had been so jealous for centuries, were excluded like so many aliens, from any share

share in the administration of their native country.

As it is necessary on this occasion for a brother of the Order of Jesus to preach up liberty, he accordingly ascends to that period of the Spanish history, when the people were free, and depicts with the pen of a master, the causes that led to the slavery and subjugation of the mother country. This event, it will be seen, according to him, and indeed to all other historians, originated in the increased power of the kings of Spain, proceeding not only from their acquisitions in Europe, but those also in another hemisphere.

"The re-union of the kingdoms of Castille and Arragon," says he, "as well as of those of other great states which devolved at the same time on the sovereigns of Spain, to which may be added the treasures of the Indies, conferred on that crown a most unexpected portion of influence. This increased to such a degree, and at length became so preponderating, as, in course of time, to overturn all the barriers erected by the prudence of our forefathers, in order to insure the liberty of their posterity: thus the royal authority, like the sea, overflowing its bounds, inundated the whole monarchy, and the will of the king and his ministers became the universal law.

"No sooner was despotic power established on such solid foundations, than the very trace of the ancient cortes, or national assemblies, became obliterated. To the rights, whether natural, civil, or religious, of the Spaniards, there was no other safeguard than the *good pleasure* of the ministers, and the ancient forms of justice! The latter might sometimes be quoted in opposition to the oppression of the innocent, but the old proverb, "that the laws bend to the will of kings," was in the end always verified.

After a variety of important details, embracing the wrongs of the Spaniards in both worlds, the Ex-Jesuit enters into a discussion relative to the practicability of the scheme of emancipation—an emancipation which he considers as equally beneficial to the inhabitants of the mother nation and the creoles themselves. Their numbers, their wealth, their wrongs, their acquisitions, according to him, alike fit them for liberty and independence. Above all, he labours to prove, that there is no novelty whatever, and but little danger, in the attempt. This is not the first time that Spain has

been dismembered by her own injustice. The house of Braganza, placing itself at the head of the Portuguese, enabled that portion of the peninsula to throw off the yoke, to the great joy of all. But the revolution effected by the Dutch, is still more memorable. Holland, goaded on by the spirit of despotism and injustice, at length rose in arms, and after a long and memorable war, emancipated herself completely from the subjugation of her oppressors. This glorious achievement was aided by the assistance of England and of France, and has ever been viewed by all the European nations as a struggle equally gallant and fortunate. But their attention is besought to an event still more recent, and which occurred too on the same continent with themselves. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that this is the enfranchisement of America from the protection of Great Britain; a subject which recalls the most painful emotions, as the colonies were lost by gross mismanagement, if we are to give credit to the statesmen of all parties.

*"Voyages à Peking, Manille, & l'Île de France, faits dans l'intervalle des Années, 1784 à 1801."* Voyages to Peking, Manilla, and the Isle of France, during the interval between the Years 1784 and 1801; by M. DE GUIGNES, the French Resident in China, attached to the Minister of External Relations, and Correspondent of the First and the Third Class of the Institute. 3 vols. 8vo. with an Atlas. Paris, 1808.

The author of the present work is the son of the celebrated Oriental scholar of the same name, whose translation of "the Chou King, and the History of the Huns, acquired him deserved celebrity, and entitled him at the same time to the well merited eulogiums of Mr. Gibbon, in his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*." After residing at Macao during the space of ten years, the younger De Guignes accompanied M. Titzin, the chief of the Dutch embassy, in the character of interpreter, and accordingly repaired from Canton to Peking along with him. Having been thus enabled, from long residence, as well as actual inspection, to form a just idea of the nature of the country, he has had recourse to books for its history. In the prefatory account given by him of the ancient annals of China, he ascends no higher than the reign of Yao, 2357 years before Christ, which, according to the exaggerated remarks of some of their learned

learned men, is a period comparatively modern! Our author, however, asserts, that in respect to his materials, they are scanty and deficient, the whole reign of a king including no more than his name, and a few of his sayings. According to some, even of her own historians, after the appearance of great kingdoms in other portions of the globe, China presented only a few scattered tribes, barbarous in their manners, and roving about like savages, in search of food. If we are to give credit to probabilities, "this empire, so far from existing, as has been pretended, 3000 years before the birth of Jesus Christ, has not acquired strength and solidity above the term of 529 years. "In attaching the idea of antiquity claimed by certain authors in favour of the Chinese, I do not seek to establish a new hypothesis," says he; "it is not myself that speaks: I simply detail the facts arising out of the discourses inserted in the Chou-King, and I thence deduce consequences in support of my own opinions."

The third dynasty, or that of Teheon, ascended the Chinese throne, 1122 years, according to some, before our æra. Ven-vang and his son, the two first monarchs of it, occupied but a small portion of territory; Tehing Van, who succeeded, removed the seat of the monarchy to Tong, and Teheon-Kong, after consulting the oracles, declared that this spot was the centre of the world! It was situate on the river Lo, and according to tradition, had been erected in five days. At this period, out of fifteen provinces of China, twelve were occupied by barbarians, and five others had within their limits, a number of wandering tribes, so that there were only a few villages, and scattered habitations, which have been since termed kingdoms. In short, notwithstanding Voltaire has assigned a period of 4000 years for the duration of the Chinese empire, and some of the native historians even speak of millions of years, the doubts of the President Goguet, in his learned work entitled, "*Origines des Loix des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur progres chez les Anciens Peuples*," published in 3 vols. 4to. about the year 1750, and the researches of M. De Guignes on the spot, alike teach us to ponder, to enquire, and to remain in suspense, until more decisive authorities shall have confirmed or negatived their positions.

The rest of the work is occupied with the journal of the expedition to the

Chinese capital, and the occurrences in the way back, which was by a different road. An account of the manners, customs, religion, language, government, &c. fills also a considerable space, and from these miscellaneous remarks we derive much interesting information. Their government, like that of other eastern nations, consists of a despotism, unalleviated by any political check, control, or mitigation. The power is wholly lodged in the hands of the monarch, who is secluded from all access, while his agents, descending gradually from the highest to the lowest rank, administer the public affairs, under him, and are only to be removed, checked, or controuled by his authority. The situation of the country, is accordingly correspondent with the public administration, so that the populace are oppressed and plundered, by base, mercenary, and rapacious agents. The general character of the natives participating in the conduct of their superiors, consists of whatever is mean, untrue, and contemptible.

"Certain authors," observes M. De Guignes, "have considered the government of China to be perfect, but I who have lived for many years there, and traversed the whole empire from one end to another, have constantly beheld the strong oppress the weak, and every man in authority exerting that very authority to the detriment and destruction of the people. The mandarins of the cities, endeavoured to seize on a portion of the salary due to our bearers and domestics, and they struck them when they ventured to complain. One of the little mandarins did not blush to pocket the sum of twenty thousand livres, which ought to have been distributed among our Chinese servants."

The emperor indeed, wishing to remedy these disorders, is accustomed to send certain of his courtiers occasionally into the provinces, to enquire into the conduct of the mandarins; but this is not productive of any good whatever. No sooner have they arrived at the place of destination, than they are overwhelmed with presents, which, according to the custom of the country, are never refused, even by his Imperial Majesty himself. This mercenary disposition is exhibited on all occasions, and the change of a governor, frequently costs from twenty to thirty thousand crowns. The fee or fine paid by a viceroy, amounts from sixty to two hundred thousand franks,

franks, and he never retires until he has squeezed from two to three millions. The author saw a hopow, or chief magistrate of Canton, withdraw after a single year's residence, with a million of dollars, near 250,000/ of our money.

The population, like the antiquity of China, has always been greatly vaunted, and certain it is, that the superstition of the people contributes not a little to this event. As they deem it peculiarly unfortunate to die childless, they marry early, and fecundity is considered a blessing. The land, too, is divided into small portions, and cultivated chiefly by the hands of those who eat its produce.

|                  |            |            |            |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Petcheley,    | 16,702,765 | 15,222,940 | 38,000,000 |
| 2. Kiangnan,     | 26,766,365 | 45,922,420 | 32,000,000 |
| 3. Kiang-si,     | 6,681,350  | 11,006,640 | 19,000,000 |
| 4. Tohekiang,    | 15,623,990 | 15,429,690 | 21,000,000 |
| 5. Fokien,       | 7,643,085  | 8,063,671  | 15,000,000 |
| 6. Hou-Konang,   | 4,264,850  | 16,909,928 | 27,000,000 |
| 7. Honan,        | 12,637,280 | 16,332,507 | 25,000,000 |
| 8. Chang-tong,   | 12,159,680 | 25,180,734 | 24,000,000 |
| 9. Chan-sy,      | 8,969,475  | 9,768,189  | 27,000,000 |
| 10. Chen-sy,     | 14,804,085 | 14,690,475 | 30,000,000 |
| 11. Setchien,    | 15,181,710 | 2,782,976  | 27,000,000 |
| 12. Quang-tong,  | 6,006,600  | 6,797,597  | 21,000,000 |
| 13. Quang-sy,    | 1,143,450  | 3,947,414  | 10,000,000 |
| 14. Yunhan,      | 1,189,825  | 2,078,802  | 8,000,000  |
| 15. Koey-tcheou, | 255,445    | 3,402,722  | 9,000,000  |
| 16. Leustong,    | 235,620    | 668,852    | 10,000,000 |

|              |             |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Grand total, | 150,265,475 | 198,214,552 | 338,000,000 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

We are not at all astonished at the misrepresentations made to an absolute government, although sometimes surprised at the effrontery with which they are conducted. A former mandarin having boasted to the emperor, that he had cleared the sea of pirates, the Tsong-ton of Quanton, or Canton, perceiving that the coasts were still infested with this species of robbers, determined to extirpate them. Accordingly, in 1794, he ordered a number of galleys to be constructed for this purpose; and when the new fleet had been completely fitted out, he intimated the event to the court of Peking, anticipating, no doubt, the applauses he was about to receive, and expecting to be reimbursed the expenses immediately from the royal treasury. But the emperor briefly replied, "that as his predecessor had given notice of the total extinction of the pirates, the amount of the armament must be defrayed by the viceroy himself." The officer in question, accordingly, paid just as much as he pleased of the outfit, and levied an indemnification on the

The Chinese government is however accustomed to exaggerate the numbers of the people, and the vanity of the people themselves is interested on this occasion. The mandarins too deem it politic to give out, that the rates of increase is astonishing, as a contrary belief would prove prejudicial to their own advancement. Here follow tables of the population of the different provinces: the first contains the account of the missionaries in 1743; the second that of P. Allerstein, in 1761; and the third, that of the English in 1794, who always calculate in round numbers.

natives. The galleys were then sent to sea, and a number of heads were brought back; but in place of being those of the freebooters, they had been cut from dead bodies: for the mandarins who commanded, instead of securing the seas, had been trafficking in opium; notwithstanding which, on their return, they declared that the pirates had been completely extirpated! Another instance of the grossest imposition on the court, took place on the part of this same Tsong-ton of Canton. Having been sent to Tonquin for the purpose of re-establishing a dethroned prince, he was surprised by the rebels, and his troops cut in pieces. Escaping with some difficulty from the scene of action, the Chinese governor, afraid to state the particulars of his defeat to his Imperial Majesty, as he might have lost his head had the truth been disclosed, determined to recur as usual to falsehood. He accordingly intimated, that he had received the submission of the disaffected inhabitants, and proclaimed a new king; and in fine, that the sovereign himself would repair

repair to court, on purpose to obtain the consent of the emperor. Accordingly, one of the petty officers of the victorious rebel was dressed up as the pageant of royalty, received throughout China with the honours due to sovereignty, and on his return to his native country, was restored to his former office without any further ceremony.

M. De Guignes has viewed China with a less favourable eye than any of his precursors. We have already noticed his doubts as to the antiquity of the nation, and alluded to his own ideas respecting the population. He is of opinion, indeed, that it does not exceed that of other countries; for between Quantong (Canton) and Nankiang, for a space of 105 leagues, he only saw five large towns or cities, at the distance of about 20 leagues from each other. Kiang-nan, more especially towards its eastern extremity, is considered to be the best portion of all China; and the borders of the dike, or parapet wall which is raised along the sides of the Yellow River, abounds with towns and villages; this, according to his account, deceived the English, and led them to a most exaggerated calculation of the inhabitants, as well as the riches and prosperity of the empire.

Even the flourishing state of agriculture there, is now for the first time denied. The peasants, instead of exercising their industry under the protection of a well-regulated government, are frequently plundered of their harvests, and are obliged to live either in villages or towns, for the sake of protection; so that a large portion of the country is a mere waste. The spade and hoe are the common instruments of husbandry, and as to their plough, it is but little calculated for the business of a farm: it never penetrates beyond five or six inches deep into the rice grounds, and not near so far in many of the northern provinces. He denies, also, those efforts of human industry, by which the mountains of China were supposed to have been cultivated to their very summits. A few of the slopes and rising grounds have, indeed, terraces, and the enthusiasm of M. Van Braam converted these into wonderful undertakings, although similar ones are to be met with, even in barbarous countries. In point of mechanism, too, the inhabitants are considered infinitely inferior to the Europeans, as all their instruments are rude, clumsy, and in general but ill adapted

to the purposes for which they have been constructed. In nothing, indeed, if we are to give credit to M. De Guignes, do they surpass even some barbarous nations, except in the art of ornamental gardening, in which they are acknowledged to excel. Yet, after all, this implies a certain degree of taste, as well as of science; and we must still suspend our opinions, until future travellers shall have produced a series of facts, calculated to enable us, either to reject or confirm the statements of the author now under consideration.

"*Fearschirme, &c.*" Fire Screens, or our Country; being Memoirs to serve for the History of the Times, 8vo. Berlin, 1808, 1809.

This work is undoubtedly published under the auspices of the court. It commences with an examination of the question, whether the reproaches uttered by certain foreign cabinets against the Prussian government, be well founded? Part II. Contains a variety of anecdotes relative to distinguished personages, who during the unfortunate epoch of 1806, have distinguished themselves by an attachment to their country. To this is added, a memoir relative to the system of credit adopted for the benefit of noble proprietors.

Part III. Consists of a continuation of the memoirs relative to different personages. This is followed by a memoir on the *physiocratic* system, and the whole is terminated by a criticism of the work entitled (*Lettres Confidentielles*) Confidential Letters. These three parts constitute the whole of the first volume.

"*Statistische Uebersichts Tabellen, &c.*" Statistical Tables of Europe in general, and of some States in other Parts of the Globe; accompanied with a List of the Population of 5000 Cities and Places in Europe, which contain more than 2000 Inhabitants; with the Number of the Houses, and also the Geographical Position. By Ch. Hassel. Goettingen, 1808.

We here find the powers of the first rank, arranged as follows:

1. The French Empire;
2. Russia;
3. Austria; and,
4. Great Britain.

Powers of the second rank;

1. The Turkish Empire;
2. Prussia;
3. Sweden;

4. Den-

4. Denmark;
5. Sicily;
6. Sardinia.

The French Empire, including the Confederation of the Rhine, is estimated at an extent of 35,698,87 miles square, with a population of 34,948,000 inhabitants. The extent of the rest of Europe is calculated at 118,710,47 square miles, including a population of 94,927,000. Thus the whole of Europe contains an extent of 154,409,34 miles square, together with a population of 179,875,000 inhabitants.

"*D'Alembert au Frederick, &c.*" D'Alembert to Frederick, on the Dis- memberment of Poland: an accom- plished Prediction of a Contemporary, who was an Eye-witness of the Two First Saxon Governments in Poland. Cologne, and Leipsic. 8vo. pamphlet of 200 pages.

The principal aim of the present pamphlet is to announce the publica- tion of certain memoirs left by the author, relative to the affairs of Poland, during the epoch between 1770 and 1776. The editor, who is M. Fischer, of Gena, thinks he has discovered from these, that the anonymous author was a Frenchmen of distinguished rank, who had lived more than forty years in Po- land, without any public employment. Notwithstanding this, he was intimately connected with the grandees, and more especially with the family of Poniatow- ski. The memoir which we now an- nounce, is an extract from these manu- scripts, to which is subjoined the French manuscript.

"*Der Rheinische Bund, &c.*" The Confederation of the Rhine, a periodical work, by Winkop. 8vo. Frankfort.

This work contains a variety of poli- tical papers relative to the rights of so- vereignty. It also gives the particulars of the introduction of the Napoleon code into the different states of the Con- federation.

"*Die Biene, &c.*" The Bee, a Jour- nal published every quarter, by Kotze- bue. 8vo. This is a new periodical publication on the part of a very cele- brated author. The three first numbers being all hitherto published, contain papers on the following subjects:

1. On the best Means of succouring Distress.

2. On the Decorum of the Turks.

3. Advice to his Biographers.

4. Observations on the Theatre.

5. On the Vaudois.

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6. The last Dauphin.  
7. The Chapel on the Borders of the Adriatic Sea.

8. Lamoignon Malesherbes.

9. Pedro de la Gasca.

10. Eloge on the Emperor Caligula's Horse.

11. The Grotto of Fairies.

12. On Cyphers.

13. Advice to such Authors as are fond of Disputation.

14. Thomas Kouli Khan.

15. Fragments of the History of Etiquette.

16. On the short Hair of Eastern Nations; and

17. Fragments of the History of Spa- nish Poetry.

"*Journal sur Fabriquer.*" A Jour- nal of Manufactures, Commerce, Arts, and Fashions. Leipsic. The five first numbers contain a variety of subjects, analogous to the title page, among which are the following articles, viz.

1. Description of a very simple ma- chine for raising Water.

2. A Course of Chemistry for the Ladies, by Lampadius.

3. A Description of an Instrument for cutting Paper with precision.

4. On Platina, and its Employment for the purposes of Cookery.

5. On the manner of Dying Red at Elberfeld.

6. Account of a new Lock.

7. On the Commerce of Algiers, by Petri.

8. On the Commerce of Odessa, by the same.

9. An Account of the Method of manufacturing Vermilion in China, by Paysse.

10. Experiments on the constituent Principles of Potatoes.

11. The Properties of the Strawberry Plant.

12. Description of the *Lampyrus Ita- lica*, by M. de Grotthus.

13. A Portable Barometer.

14. On the Chinese Plumbago.

15. On the Coffee and Syrup of Red Beet.

16. An Account of Four new Metals discovered in Platina.

17. On Tea.

18. Method of preparing various Varnishes.

19. On the Nanquin Dye, &c. &c.

"*Biographie de Fred. Gedike, &c.*" The Biographical Works of the late Frederick Gedike, extracted from his papers. This contains not only an ac- count

count of several celebrated men, but also a variety of literary extracts, all of which are edited by Fr. Horn.

"*Historische Gemälde, &c.*" Historical Portraits, or Characteristic Traits and Events, extracted from the Lives of several celebrated Persons.

There are already no fewer than eighteen volumes of this work, all of which have been published at Leipsic. The following heads of the last volume, which is just published, will convey some idea, if not of the manner in which they are treated, at least of the subjects selected by the author. First, we have an account of Aloys Reding, or the situation of Lubeck in November 1806; next, a literary portrait of Marshal Bernadotte; and then the miscarriage of an attack on Ostend, or Spintelet and Mazarin. After these follows a description of Antoinette, Bourignon; an account of the famous Patkul, and of Lawrence and Julia de Medici; next we have *Chaita Ayaz*, grand treasurer of the Indies, &c. &c.

"*Monatliche Correspondenz.*" Geographical and Astronomical Correspondence, published by M. de Zach. 1808. Gotha. M. Zach, the celebrated astronomer of Gotha, is too well known throughout Europe, to require any further illustration, after having so long and so successfully superintended the famous observatory erected in that city. The following is a list of the subjects treated of in the little volume now before us:

1. Observations on the Route of the Caravans from Damascus to Bagdad.
2. An Essay to determine the horizontal Refraction at the Island of St. Helena, according to the Observations made by Maskelyne in 1761.
3. An easy Method of calculating the Occultations of the Stars by means of the Moon, by Fr. Carlini.
4. The Geographical Longitude of the *Terra Santa*, at Jerusalem, calculated from Observations made on the Spot, by Seetzen.
5. Arithmetical Exposition of the Elements of the newly discovered Planets, by Doctor Schubert.
6. A Memoir, containing an Historical Account of the first Kalendars, accompanied with a remarkable Kalendar, published towards the middle of the fifteenth century.
7. An Extract of a Letter from M. Delambre.

"*Spaziergang nach Syracus, &c.*" A

Walk to Syracuse in 1802; by J. G. Seume. 1 vol. 8vo. 2d edit. Brunswick, 1807.

M. Seume, the author of this work, actually walked on foot from Dresden, by Prague, Vienna, Graetz, Trieste, Venice, Bologna, and Ancona, to Rome, whence he set out for Naples and Palermo. This last city, and several other places in Sicily, have furnished him with subjects for a variety of useful reflections. At Palermo he found the library still in good order and condition, under the inspection of Father Sterzinger. It is more rich in classic authors than that of St. Mark at Venice, and among other rare productions, is a Chinese Confucius, with a Latin translation interlined, by the missionaries. On his arrival at Syracuse, the author visited the antiquities of that place, under the inspection of the celebrated Chevalier Landolina. The modern city falls far short of the splendour of the ancient one. Its port, too, one of the finest in Europe, is almost abandoned, so that the cruisers belonging to the Barbary powers approach within a cannon-shot.

At Catania the author visited the university, and fine church of the Benedictines, the latter of which enjoys an annual revenue of 30,000 scudi. The library and museum are of considerable extent, and the latter possesses several fine pictures of Guido, Reni, and Raphael. The college of Jesuits has been converted into a manufactory!

From Catania, M. Seume undertook a journey to Mount Etna, accompanied by five English officers. On his return from Sicily, he remained some time at Naples, whence he set out on an excursion to visit Mount Vesuvius. After viewing its wonders, he repaired through Rome, Florence, Bologna, &c. to Milan, and then crossing the St. Gothard, reached his own home, first traversing Switzerland and Suabin, which concluded his journey in Saxony.

"*Der Sammler zur Geschichte und Statistik von Tirol.*" The Conservator; or Memoirs for the History of the Tyrol. 3 vols. 8vo. plates. Inspruck, 1809. The Tyrol, both daring, and subsequently to the late contest between Austria and France, has been unhappily the scene of many bloody engagements. Its history therefore becomes an object of curiosity, more especially to those who have conceived a high opinion of the natives, in consequence of their recent exploits.

Vol. 1. Contains a Collection of all the Official Papers respecting the reunion of the Tyrol with Bavaria, by Hoersman.

2. A Dissertation on the Inhabitants of the Tesin, and their Commerce in Engravings, by Pauli.

3. Observations on the Tyrol, by Kotzebue.

4. Notices relative to Peter Ramoser, a Tyrolese Painter, by Goldsmith.

5. History of the Mines of this district, by Seuger.

7. On the Causes of the dearth of Provisions there, by M. d'Unterrichter.

And 8. A List of the Civil and Criminal Tribunals of the Tyrol, by Hammer.

Vol. 2. Contains:

1. An Account of the Inhabitants of the Valley of Gardena, in the district of Bolzano.

2. A Dissertation on the Manufactures, and Ribbands composed of Straw, within that District.

3. Two Tyrolese Songs.

4. The War between the Tyrolese and Venetians, in 1487.

And 5. Observations on the Roman Inscription in the Castle of Trötsburg, by the Count de Giavenelli.

Vol. 3. Consists of a passage from the *Divina Commedia* of Dante, where mention is made of a place in the midst of the Lake of Garda, at which the bishops of Verona, Brescia, and Trente, bestow their benediction.

2. Of a notice relative to Ulric Glanstag, an historical painter, born at Hall in the Inn, in 1661.

3. On the Dialect in use in the District of Kitzbuhel near Pruggheim.

4. Notice respecting Joseph Resch, Historiographer of the bishopric of Brixen.

5. Journey in the valleys of Fleims and Fassa, by M. de Senégon.

6. Notices relative to some Painters in the valley of Fleims, by M. de Riccobona.

7. Memoirs for a Flora of Tyrol, by M. de Rouschenfels.

8. Note relative to the institute for Young Choristers, at Brixen, by J. Rosbichter.

9. Reminiscences during the journey of M. de Benkowitz through the Tyrol, in 1803.

10. Heights of some mountains in the Tyrol.

11. History and origin of the new Pilgrimage to Absom,

12. Fragment of a Journey in the Tyrol, by John Toblerin, 1797.

And 13. Different Trials for Sorcery, decided during the years 1614 and 1615.

We doubt not but the fourth volume of this work, will contain the particulars of the late insurrection, which must be allowed to be interesting in every point of view. It was a novel sight in Europe, to behold Bonaparte, the vanquisher of so many kings, opposed by a handful of peasants, who having taken post in their native fastnesses, for a time defied the united forces of France and Bavaria.

*Mort du Musicien Giroust.* Death of Giroust, the French Musician.

This celebrated man died at Versailles, in 1798, overwhelmed with years and with misery. While young, like the famous Thomas, he obtained two prizes, for two different compositions, each on a subject proposed to the candidates.

During six or seven years, he directed the *Concert Spirituel* at Paris, and was also Musician to the Innocents. He was at the same time nominated superintendent of the Music at the Chapel Royal, where he continued until the dissolution of that establishment. After this he became Keeper of the National Palace of Versailles, and being a zealous friend of the revolution, he was continually employed in composing civic songs for the National and Decadery Festivals. It is to him, that the patriots were indebted for the song of "Vous reconnoissons sous l'Empire des lois, &c." He also set to music, part of the Ode by Thomas, entitled "Sur le Temps," as well as the most affecting of the passages of his "Eptre au Peuple."

Notwithstanding these claims, Giroust was suffered to live in great indigence, and even became reduced to the necessity of selling honey and milk to the inhabitants of Versailles for a livelihood. When it was too late, he obtained from the Minister of the Home Department the sum of eight hundred franks, but his health was now ruined, and his spirits fled, in consequence of the neglect he had experienced.

*Notice Biographique sur Simeon de Provanchère, &c.* A Biographical Notice, relative to Simeon de Provanchère, a Physician of Sens, in the sixteenth century.

Simeon de Provanchère was born at Langres, about the year 1552, and was descended from a respectable family, which

which conferred a good education upon him. After the conclusion of his studies, he dedicated himself to medicine, in which science he made a rapid progress; the usual degrees were taken by him at Montpellier, whence he travelled over Languedoc and Provence, and then repaired to Paris.

At the death of his father, S. de P. was prevailed upon by his friends to settle at Sens, where he married Jeanne Belot, the sister of an advocate, by whom he had but one daughter, who died when only seven years old. Such was the esteem attached to his character by his family, that his two brothers actually left their native province, to reside in the same place with him: the elder frequented the bar there, and Bartholemy, the younger, became a canon in the cathedral.

Such was the reputation of Simeon, that he soon obtained the rank of physician to the king, and was chosen representative from the city of Sens to the States General. Accordingly at the age of seventy, he repaired to Paris, and after an illness of three days, died there. His body was carried to the city where he had exercised his profession upwards of forty years, and was interred in the cathedral, with an inscription engraved in marble, over his tomb. His fellow-citizens appear to have disputed the honour of composing his epitaph, as a collection of pieces for that purpose was soon after published.

Manget, in his *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, has made mention of his works, under the title of *Simeon Provencherius Medicus, lingonensis*. He translated from the Latin, "Le prodigieux enfant pétrifié de la ville de Sens, avec un figure du dit prodige, 1582, 8vo. He also published "Aphorismorum Hippocratis enarratio poetica, auctore Provencherio Medico regio, 1630."

*Sur le Sculpteur Canova*: Concerning the Sculptor Canova. This artist, so celebrated on account of the happy efforts of his chisel, was born in Venice, and has improved himself greatly by travel. He visited the whole of Italy, with the Prince Rezzonico, whence he repaired to Paris. While there, he frequented the Gallery of Antiquities, and always considered the Venus in the Salle des Athlètes, as next in point of beauty to the Venus de Medicis. It is well known, that he deemed the pretended Alexander, an Antinous with a new head,

but thought that the Minerva was one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity.

General St. Cyr, while in Italy, befriended him greatly. Bonaparte continued the pension which he had received from the Republic of Venice, and he has of late years applied his genius chiefly to colossal statues.

*Notice Biographique sur Beau cousin*: A Biographical Notice relative to Beau cousin.

Christopher Jean Francois Beau cousin, a French lawyer, was born at Noyon, in the department of Oise, and repaired early in life to Paris, where he was received as an advocate in the parliament, A. D. 1751. Notwithstanding his eminence as a professional man, he employed all his leisure hours in satisfying his passion for books, and his insatiate avidity for literary pursuits. His talents as a pleader, obtained for him sufficient wealth, to form a numerous and important collection of manuscripts; and had not the late revolution entirely deranged his affairs, he intended to have published the fruit of his own acquisitions, under the title of "*Délassemens d'un jurisconsulte*." This work, on which he laboured during the whole of his life, would have comprised a series of fifteen volumes 8vo. and contained a collection of interesting researches relative to the history of literature, and every species of literary composition. It also abounded with a variety of extracts relative to Cathrinot and Tunerbe.

The mortification produced not so much by the loss of his fortune, as the impossibility of paying his debts, sapped the foundation of his health, and conducted Beau cousin to the tomb at the age of sixty seven, and at the very moment when he was about to experience a better lot, by being nominated librarian to the late Directory. He however did not hear of his appointment until the night before his death, when he was given at the same time to understand, that his cabinet, which had been formed by the labours of forty years, was to be incorporated with the collection just referred to.

This worthy man appeared to live only among, and for his books. He was always turning them over and adding notes. Amiable, obliging, and replete with sensibility, he had many friends, and deserved to possess them. His head was furnished with a multitude of interest-

ing anecdotes, while the amenity of his character rendered his conversation peculiarly delightful.

"*Zoographie de la Livonie, de la Courlande, &c.*" The Zoography of Livonia, Courland, and Esthonia; or an exact Description of the different Animals of these three provinces of Russia. 1st livraison, with 5 coloured plates.

This is a translation from the German of E. G. Drümpleman, and G. C. Friebe, by A. Mare; and what is not a little remarkable, the French edition is printed and published at Riga, in Russia.

"*Annales de Physique, par Gilbert; (Annalen der Physik).*" Annals of Natural History. Halle, 8vo. 1808-9. This is a new publication. We shall notice the contents of a few of the first numbers:

1. Theory of the declination and inclination of the Needle in the Mariner's Compass, by Mollewide.

2. Researches relative to the Composition of Alcohol and Sulphurated Ether, by M. De Saussure.

3. Notes on the Aerolites that have fallen at Stanneren, in Moravia, and at Weston, in America.

4. Supplement to the Notice concerning the Meteoric Stones, by Culadui.

5. Observations on the Influence of the Aurora Borealis on the Needle, by Humboldt.

6. Notice relative to the Experiments of Davy, by Nasse.

7. Observations on an Ignited Globe, and the Invisible Woman, by Schmidt.

8. Account of an Aerostatic Machine, invented by M. Degen, of Vienna, by Stelzhammer.

9. On the Flux and Reflux of the Tides, by Gilbert.

10. Observations on the Voltaic Pile, by Hildebrand.

11. On certain Meteoric Appearances, by Weiss.

12. Conjectures on the Gas contained in the Air-bladder of Fishes, by Erman.

13. Remarks on the Phosphorescence of Plants, and the Reddish Tincture observed in the *Via Lactea*.

14. On the Resistance experienced by the Wings of Birds, while flying.

15. Account of a New Balance, by M. Trulles.

"*Catalogue de 501 Etoiles, &c.*" A Catalogue of Five Hundred and One Stars, accompanied with Tables, exhibiting their Aberrations and Mutations.

By Anthony Cagrolì. 580 pages 4to. Modena.

Cagrolì, already known by his Treatise on Trigonometry, has now published a second and augmented edition of this work, which nearly agrees with that of Piazzì, printed in 1803. The whole consists of four sections:

1. Consists of the Names and Sizes of the Stars in this Catalogue, with their right Ascension and Declination duly calculated.

2. The Boreal Stars, properly classed, with Calculations in Hours and Minutes.

3. A Table of the Aberrations and Mutations of each, with an Exception in respect to those of which the Declination surpasses 80 Degrees.

4. A General Table of the Aberrations, according to Delambre, and the Mutations, after Lambert. The last of these are extracted from the well-known work, entitled "*Connaissance des Temps, de l'Année 1788.*" The Author has added a summary of the annual processions, from his own observations; as also, researches relative to the proper movement of the fixed stars, according to a comparative estimate with the calculations of Maskelyne and Land, as well as the table of Mayer and Triesneker.

"*Tableau Historique et Politique de l'Islande, &c.*" A Political and Historical Description of Iceland during the Eighteenth Century, by Magnus Stephenson, 8vo. 460 pages. Copenhagen, 1808.

This description includes the natural history, the rural and domestic economy, the literature, and the politics of Iceland. During the period specified in the title-page, that is to say, in the course of one single century, this island has experienced a period of no less than 34 years replete with public calamities. These proceeded, 1. from winters of an extraordinary rigour;

2. The failure of the fishery;
3. Inundations;
4. Losses experienced at sea;
5. Losses occasioned by volcanic eruptions;
6. Earthquakes; and,
7. Epidemic maladies.

We have extracted the following miscellaneous remarks: In 1772, an observatory was established at Lambhuers, and an astronomer pensioned by the king. Several schools for teaching Latin, were formerly established at Holun and

and Skalholt; but since 1801, one only remains, which has been transferred to Bessesstædt. The government has caused many important works to be printed, both in the Danish and Icelandic languages: the Society of Public Instruction has followed this example; a press has been established at Leiraaegard, whence has issued a gazette, called "Minisverd Tidendi."

The maximum of the population during the eighteenth century, consisted of 50,000 inhabitants. In 1801, but 47,207 individuals were comprehended in 7401 families. In 1788, a free commerce to all the Danish states was permitted.

There are but very few cities in Iceland; for Reikevig, Isesiord, Oefjord,

and Eskefiord, do not merit the name. The first of these pretended cities did not contain more than 300 inhabitants, towards the conclusion of the eighteenth century. In general, the administration of justice, and the police, is very faulty; but several petty tribunals were suppressed in 1800, in order to form a supreme court for the whole country. The author has added,

1. A list of all the public functionaries;
2. Tables of importation;
3. Tables of exportation; and,
4. A description of the internal state of the island in 1804.

The following is the title of the original: "Island i det attende Aarhundrede," &c.

## TRANSACTIONS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES, LITERARY SOCIETIES, &c. &c.

### SOCIETY OF SCIENCES AT GOETTINGEN.

At the Sitting of November 1809, a prize of fifty ducats was offered for the best Memoir on the Constituent Principles of Human Urine, by the Class of Physical Sciences. This class demands 1. A chemical analysis of the principal products of the morbid and critical secretions; 2. Precise and accurate researches on the influence exercised over these secretions, by aliments of all sorts as well as by the derangement of other secretions, and other functions; and 3. the development and treatment of those diseases produced in the urinary passages, or other parts of the body, by a troubled secretion of Urine.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES AT WARSAW.

On the 10th of November, 1808, this Society held the first public session, in its new hall, in which is placed the bust of the King of Saxony, and four statues of celebrated Poles, viz. those of Kochanowsky, Copernicus, Kromer, and Andrew Zamoiski. After a discourse pronounced by the president, M. Stasic, the Count Jules Niemcewicz delivered an eulogium on John Kochanowski, the father of Polish Poetry. He afterwards read another on the grand Chancellor Andrew Zamoiski, which was followed by that of the historian Kromer, pronounced by M. D. Horodyski and M. Osinski. The business of the day was closed with the recital of a poem on Copernicus.

### SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY OF COPENHAGEN.

In the Session of December 23, 1808,

Bishop Munter read a Memoir on the Religion of Odin.

### RURAL AND ECONOMICAL SOCIETY OF COPENHAGEN.

On the 21st of December, was read a Letter from M. Drewsen, on the Cultivation of Potatoes by means of a species of the *Alga Marina* (*Zostera S. Potamogeton Marinum*). On the 11th of January, 1809, a Report by M. Scheller, was read, which had for its object the consideration of the contagious nature of the *Smut* in Corn.

### SOCIETY OF MEDICINE AT COPENHAGEN.

On the 22d December, Dr. Klengsbetz read his Observations on the *Angina Polyposa*; and on the 19th of January, 1809, Dr. Simonsen presented Two Memoirs on the Pestilential Epidemic which reigned in the Island of Fyen, until the end of the sixteenth century. He also detailed a variety of remarks on the epidemics which had prevailed in the other Danish States.

### SOCIETY OF THE SCIENCES AT COPENHAGEN.

The Commander Loewenoern recited a Memoir relative to the Marine Clock, invented by M. Sparronge.

### ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT BERLIN.

On the 26th January, this Academy celebrated the anniversary of its foundation, by means of a public meeting. On this occasion, M. Klaproth read a Notice relative to the *Aerolites* which fell at Lissa, in Bohemia, Sept. 3, 1807. M. Borja then delivered a Report, relative

tive to a Project for an Universal Language; and M. Erman terminated the session, with a Discourse on the Finances of the Ottoman Empire.

PRIZES PROPOSED BY THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Emperor of Austria has caused the following prize questions to be published:

Q. 1. What are those Substances, either Indigenous or European, that can replace the Exotic Drugs employed in Medicine?

Q. 2. What are the Indigenous Substances best calculated as Substitutes for Camphor?

Q. 3. What Substance, or Composition, is the best Substitute for Jesuits' Bark?

Q. 4. What are the Substances that can best supply Sena, Jalap, and Ipecacuanah, the *Gratiola* and the Mineral Bodies excepted?

Q. 5. What is the best Substitute for Opium?

The prize for each of these questions, is a sum of 500 ducats; and all letters are to be directed to the Director of the Faculty of Medicine at Vienna.

"*Medailles frappées à l'occasion de l'Interview des Deux Empereurs à Erfurt.*" An Account of the Two Medals, struck in consequence of the Interview between the Two Emperors at Erfurt.

The first of these two medals presents, on one side, the busts of the two emperors (Alexander and Bonaparte); and on the other is an old man, sitting on a stone, and supported by a genius, so as to indicate the place of interview. The second medal is dedicated to the Emperor Napoleon, by the city of Erfurt. It represents, on one side, a view of that city, with the following inscription:

ERFORDIÆ XIV. OCTOBRI MD.CCCVIII.

On the other side, is this legend:

NAPOLEONI GRATA CIVITAS.

These medals are of the size of a crown piece, and are sold for 60 rix-dollars in gold, three in silver, and one in bronze.

At the Leipsic Easter Fair of 1809, the works exhibited consisted of 2000 articles, among which were 128 romances, and 50 theatrical works. There were also nearly 400 translations, and the whole of this catalogue is exclusive of such publications as are written in foreign languages, together with musical compositions, geographical charts, &c.

The Zelandic Academy of Sciences at Middlebourg, has published a list of

prizes for the best elucidations of the following subjects:

1. On the Construction of *Risban*, or Low Terraces, covered with Stone, instead of the High Works now used, to prevent the Effects of the Tides on the Dutch Coasts.

2. An Explanation of the Nature of Scarlatina, *Feu Volage*, Fr. (Febris Scarlatina seu Rubcolæ), and the best Manner of Treating it. And,

3. On the Causes of spontaneous Inflammation of Phosphorus, *in vacuo*.

Prize Questions for the Year 1811.

1. An abridged Account of the Sciences in Zeland; and,

2. A Memoir on the following Question: "Have Electrical Conductors produced those Advantageous Effects expected from them, after so long and so fair a trial; and have they not only preserved from the Effects of Lightning those Buildings where they were fixed, but also such as are in the immediate Vicinity?"

The prize for each of these questions is a gold medal, of the value of 30 ducats.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Milan, has proposed the following prizes for the year 1810:

*Prize in Architecture.*

A spacious Gallery, destined to receive the choicest Specimens of Painting and Sculpture. The prize, a medal of gold, valued at 60 sequins.

*Prize in Painting.*

Publius Cornelius Scipio restoring to Alucius, Prince of the Celtiberians, his Consort, who was his Prisoner, together with all the Gold which his Relations had laid at his Feet, for her Ransom. Prize, a medal of gold, valued at 120 sequins.

*Prize in Sculpture.*

Pyrrhus, accompanied by Periphantes and Automedon, followed by a Troop of Soldiers armed with Hatchets, forcing open the Gates of Priam's Palace. Prize, a medal of gold, worth 40 sequins.

*Prize in Engraving.*

The Representation of some well-known Picture, not yet engraved. Prize, a medal of 30 sequins.

*Design for a Figure.*

Ulysses forcing away the Shadows in the Infernal Regions, with his Sword. The same prize.

*Ornamental Design.*

A Chimney for a Royal Apartment. Prize, 20 sequins.

# **A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS, BURIALS, & MORTALITY, for 1809.**

## **THE DISEASES AND CASUALTIES THIS YEAR.**

|                          |      |   |      |
|--------------------------|------|---|------|
| Abortive and Stillborn   | 514  | Quinsy                                  | 3    |
| Abscess                  | 49   | Rheumatism                              | 2    |
| Aged                     | 1251 | Searlatina                              | 1    |
| Ague                     | 4    | Scurvy                                  | 4    |
| Apoplexy and Suddenly    | 203  | Small Pox                               | 1163 |
| Asthma and Phthisick     | 488  | Sore Throat                             | 7    |
| Bile                     | 2    | Sores and Ulcers                        | 5    |
| Bleeding                 | 24   | Spasm                                   | 24   |
| Bursten and Rupture      | 15   | St. Anthony's Fire                      | 2    |
| Cancer                   | 55   | St. Vitus's Dance                       | 1    |
| Childbed                 | 123  | Stoppage in the Stomach                 | 20   |
| Colds                    | 15   | Strangury                               | 1    |
| Colick, Gripes, &c.      | 15   | Teeth                                   | 308  |
| Consumption              | 4570 | Thrush                                  | 39   |
| Convulsions              | 3463 | Tumour                                  | 1    |
| Cough and Hooping Cough  | 591  | Water in the Chest                      | 11   |
| Cramp                    | 2    | Water in the Head                       | 252  |
| Croup                    | 81   | Worms                                   | 5    |
| Diabetes                 | 1    | Bit by a Rattle Snake                   | 1    |
| Dropsy                   | 736  | Bit by a mad Dog                        | 1    |
| Evil                     | 2    | Bruised                                 | 5    |
| Fevers of all kinds      | 1066 | Burnt                                   | 30   |
| Fistula                  | 3    | Drowned                                 | 124  |
| Flux                     | 9    | Excessive Drinking                      | 7    |
| French Pox               | 29   | Executed                                | 6    |
| Gout                     | 30   | Found dead                              | 8    |
| Gravel, Stone, Strangury | 10   | Fractured                               | 2    |
| Grief                    | 5    | Fright                                  | 1    |
| Jaundice                 | 26   | Frozen                                  | 1    |
| Jaw Locked               | 4    | Killed by Falls and several other Acci- |      |
| Inflammation             | 511  | dents                                   | 68   |
| Influenza                | 3    | Killed themselves                       | 52   |
| Livergrown               | 21   | Murdered                                | 1    |
| Lunatick                 | 166  | Overjoy                                 | 1    |
| Measles                  | 106  | Poisoned                                | 4    |
| Miscarriage              | 2    | Scalded                                 | 5    |
| Mortification            | 167  | Smothered                               | 1    |
| Palsy                    | 123  | Starved                                 | 1    |
| Palpitation of the Heart | 1    | Suffocated                              | 7    |
| Pleurisy                 | 19   |   |      |

Christened { Males 9981 } In all 19612 Buried { Males 8636 } In all 16680  
 { Females 9631 } { Females 8044 }

### **Whereof have died,**

|                        |      |                      |      |
|------------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| Under Two Years of Age | 4937 | Fifty and Sixty      | 1419 |
| Between Two and Five   | 1916 | Sixty and Seventy    | 1295 |
| Five and Ten           | 754  | Seventy and Eighty   | 1063 |
| Ten and Twenty         | 566  | Eighty and Ninety    | 369  |
| Twenty and Thirty      | 1145 | Ninety and a Hundred | 54   |
| Thirty and Forty       | 1472 | A Hundred            | 2    |
| Forty and Fifty        | 1748 |                      |      |

Decreased in the Burials this Year 3274.

There have been Executed in the City of London and County of Surry 16; of which Number 6 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

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